

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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MOKHTAR OPENS MEETING OF ASEAN, DIALOGUE PARTNERS

BK120822 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partners should not only concentrate on seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem, but also pay attention to the problem of international economy. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this when he, in his capacity as the meeting chairman, opened the meeting between ASEAN and the dialogue partners at the ASEAN Secretariat building in Jakarta this morning. The meeting was attended by the ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and the representatives of the EEC.

Presenting ASEAN's views on the outcome of the London industrial summit, Minister Mokhtar said ASEAN highly appreciates the stance adopted by the London summit which takes into account ASEAN's views and stance on various international issues. However, the outcome of the summit meeting is far from fulfilling ASEAN's hopes. He said that, like the dialogue partners, ASEAN attaches great importance to the international free trade system. Therefore, ASEAN believes that it is necessary to further combat the trade protectionism system. As an association of commodity producing countries, ASEAN hopes for the exertion of serious efforts for attaining the target of joint commodity program and the operations of joint [word indistinct] for those commodities as soon as possible.

Earlier, Minister Mokhtar comprehensively presented to the meeting the joint communique produced by the ASEAN foreign ministers at the end of their 2-day meeting in Jakarta. ASEAN stresses the importance of a Kampuchean state which is independent and (?non-aligned) and supports the call made by the Kampuchean leader, Prince Sihanouk, for a national reconciliation among various Kampuchean political groups. The ASEAN joint communique also hopes for the continuation of humanitarian aid for Kampuchean refugees by the dialogue partner countries, especially for the refugees still in Thailand.

The meeting between ASEAN and the dialogue partners will last until this afternoon, while the meeting between ASEAN and the EEC will begin at 1400 west Indonesian time [0700 GMT]. Tomorrow, the ASEAN foreign ministers will hold separate talks with the foreign ministers of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States.

More on Mokhtar Opening Remarks

BK121123 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] A joint meeting between ASEAN and dialogue countries' foreign ministers started Thursday morning at the ASEAN Secretariat building in Jakarta. The dialogue, known as six plus six meeting lasted more than 2 hours.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, concurrently chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, in his opening speech at the six plus six meeting this morning, explained to his guests on the result of the just concluded ASEAN foreign ministerial conference on Tuesday. Mokhtar views that the current dialogues are useful and should continue. He also reminds that even though the Kampuchean issue is still important, but the present gathering should not be diverted from the pressing economic issues of common interests. Therefore, he proposed that their discussion should not merely be focused on the Kampuchean issue but on the economic issues of global nature as well.

On the occasion, Mokhtar repeated that the exchange of views between the six of ASEAN and the five dialogue partners from the Pacific were neither (?intended) to deal with the institutional aspect of the Pacific relations nor be directed toward the establishment of a new regional institution. On dialogues with the European Community, Mokhtar pointed out the already existing relations between the two associations [passage indistinct].



## Decision on Aid Cooperation

BK120824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT 12 Jul 84

[By Michael Noble]

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 (AFP) -- The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its five Pacific dialogue partners today agreed to cooperate in developing human resources in their region, conference chairman Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja announced.

The decision was taken at the start of the two-day dialogue session which follows a two-day conference of ASEAN ministers from Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and host Indonesia.

The dialogue session brings together the ASEAN six with Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States, and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Today was the first time ASEAN had met the Pacific countries as a group though both ministers and ASEAN sources were at pains to play down any suggestion the meeting might lead to any Pacific institution.

A formalised institution is particularly favoured by Japan, and was deemed to be the main topic by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe when he arrived here yesterday. Canadian Foreign Minister Jean Chretien who travelled with him from Tokyo also seized on the Pacific issue.

Mr. Mokhtar said senior officials of the 11 countries -- the EEC was not included in the discussions -- would meet to work out the details of the programme which will mainly concentrate on training and education.

Earlier in the opening session, which was attended by all 12 partners, Mr Abe had unveiled a plan to cover much of the cost of peacekeeping and elections in Cambodia after a Vietnamese withdrawal. But a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official totally ruled out sending Japanese troops to join the peacekeeping force.

Mr. Abe also pledged Japan's support for ASEAN's proposals for a settlement of the Cambodia problem. Vietnam maintains 150,000 to 170,000 troops in the South East Asian country to support the government it installed there in 1979.

Despite a comment by Mr. Mokhtar when opening the session that too much time had been spent on Cambodia, the ministers devoted a further 90 minutes to the question today, the Japanese official said. In a communique released at the end of their session, the ASEAN foreign ministers called on Vietnam to make the next move in the search for a settlement. Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan described the statement as ASEAN's "toughest" yet.

Later today, the ASEAN six were meeting the EEC represented by Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry and commission Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp. Talks were expected to concentrate on access to European markets and EEC proposals to impose a 30 percent tax on vegetable oil, which will hit the Asian palm-oil industry, as well as commodity agreements such as rubber and sugar.

Tomorrow the ASEAN six will meet the other dialogue partners separately.

## Abe Urges Closer Ties

OW120930 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 12 Jul 84

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 KYODO -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and five dialogue partners agreed Thursday on development of human resources to bring them closer together for the future of the Pacific. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja declared at the end of a two-hour session that the future of the Pacific will be taken up during next years expanded ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Malaysia. The ASEAN member states of Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand would hold a high working-level meeting with the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand at least one month before the 1985 foreign ministers meeting, Mokhtar said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz endorsed Mokhtar's initiative for the future of the Pacific but suggested the forum should be open to such dynamic Asian countries as South Korea, Japanese officials reported.

The Indonesian foreign minister said that ASEAN would take extreme care about membership. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also expressed strong support for continued dialogue on the future of the Pacific and underscored the need for a new round of multi-lateral trade negotiations. This new round should be the launching pad for balanced expansion in the world economy, Abe said, and I am confident that the Pacific region, home of the world's most vigorous economies, would be the main beneficiary.

ASEAN made no clear-cut commitment to the proposed new trade round during Thursday mornings plenary session in which the European Community also took part. Instead, the 17-year-old nonmilitary association urged its dialogue partners to increase imports of primary products.

Foreign Minister Abe called for closer communications among the countries of the Pacific region through development of information and processing and telecommunications technologies. If we are to maintain and enhance this Pacific vigor over the long run, he said, it is imperative that we seek ever better combinations of the abundant natural resources, highly capable and readily available labor, advanced technology, capital wealth, large markets, and other factors which underlie the regions vitality.

During the plenary session dominated by the Kampuchean issue, the ASEAN leaders also called for creation of a common fund aimed at stabilizing the prices of raw materials on whose exports ASEAN is heavily dependent. During that session, Abe unveiled a three-point Kampuchean proposal in accordance with ASEAN's joint appeal for peace last September.

Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, commenting on the Mokhtar proposal, said spiritually close cooperation among ASEAN and its dialogue partners is needed if the topic is to be put into practice, Japanese officials said after the meeting. Stressing that the topic has no security guarantee implications, Mokhtar explained that it is a new addition to the agenda of expanded foreign ministers meetings. Whatever results future consultations and cooperation for the future of the Pacific region might produce, the Indonesian foreign minister said, the six-member ASEAN and its five dialogue partners will not be the sole beneficiaries.

SUHARTO RECEIVES VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS

BK121430 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] President Suharto highly appreciates the cooperation demonstrated so far by the ASEAN foreign ministers, especially that demonstrated at their present meeting in Jakarta. The head of state is also glad that an Indonesian suggestion on cooperation with Pacific countries has been accepted by ASEAN. These remarks were disclosed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to newsmen at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta today. Minister Mokhtar was accompanying other ASEAN foreign ministers and those from the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand as well as an EEC representative on a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace.

According to Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the acceptance of the suggestion reflected the result of an ASEAN approach to the problem in a not [words indistinct] way. At this meeting with the foreign ministers, President Suharto also said that ASEAN's efforts to concentrate on economic matters would be noticed by other countries which did not attach prime importance to development. These countries would see an example of how beneficial an attitude could be which gave priority to economic development.

The meeting, which lasted 30 minutes, was also attended by Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono and foreign ambassadors to Indonesia, who accompanied their respective foreign ministers.

Hails Japanese Initiative

OW130451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Jakarta, July 13 KYODO -- Indonesian President Suharto expressed the hope Friday Japan's new Kampuchean initiative would lead to peace talks with Vietnam. He told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Indonesia appreciates Japan's three-phase Kampuchean peace proposal which Abe unveiled at an annual meeting Thursday between ASEAN and its six dialogue partners.

The Japanese foreign minister said a joint appeal for peace in Kampuchea last September by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is "a realistic proposal" on which the new Japanese initiative was based, a Japanese official said. The official said Suharto expressed his country's appreciation for Japanese food assistance and reported to Abe Indonesia would be self-sufficient in rice this year.

Abe said he and his counterpart Kusumaatmaja will exchange notes Saturday on Japan's new aid package, Japanese officials said. Suharto asked Abe to relay his appreciation to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for a report on the London summit, a Foreign Ministry official added. The Japanese foreign minister voiced concern over Japanese fishing operations in Indonesian waters, a ministry official said without elaboration.

ABE SEEKS COOPERATION OF NEIGHBOR NATIONSMeeting With PNG's Namaliu

OW121155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his counterpart Rabbie Namaliu of Papua New Guinea conferred Thursday on economic cooperation, investment and trade.

Japanese officials said Namaliu expressed appreciation for yen credits which were used for construction of a hydraulic power plant on the island country.

Abe said the Japanese Government will look into further economic cooperation in Papua New Guinea if there is any specific project which may require outside assistance.

He also voiced concern over the safety of Japanese nationals in Papua New Guinea, ministry officials added. Abe warned that the safety issue would have an adverse effect on potential Japanese investment in Papua New Guinea, although he acknowledged that the problem is an internal matter.

Namaliu is attending an annual expanded ASEAN foreign ministers meeting as an observer.

#### PRC, SRV to Hear Proposal

OW121357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1339 CMT 12 Jul 84

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 KYODO -- Japan is reporting its new Kampuchean peace proposal to Vietnam and China to seek their cooperation in bringing about a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Thursday. He said the Japanese proposal, unveiled earlier in the day during a plenary session of an expanded ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, will be relayed to Hanoi and Beijing in a day or two through diplomatic channels.

The foreign minister expressed readiness to meet his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach in New York this fall when both attend the United Nations General Assembly even if "our proposal failed to produce a meaningful result." Reaction to the fresh proposal from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United States is very encouraging, Abe said, adding the proposal reflected Japan's eagerness to end the current Kampuchean statement.

Japan's three-point proposal, based on ASEAN's September 21, 1983 joint appeal, calls for Tokyo to bear the expenses for peace-keeping forces, offer cooperation in second personnel for free election supervision and "render as much economic and technical cooperation as possible" for reconstruction of the Indochinese countries.

"Canada is also telling us it will do as much as possible," Abe said shortly before attending an official dinner hosted by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The Japanese foreign minister told reporters Japan had informed Mokhtar of Tokyo's new initiative prior to Thursday's plenary session.

The session was attended by the foreign ministers of host Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and their counterparts from Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. European Community representatives were also present.

"I expect the Japanese proposal to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem," Abe added. He voiced skepticism about accepting more Indochinese refugees mainly because "most refugees want to go to the United States, Australia or Canada." "What Japan can do is an extension of financial assistance and what is what Japan is asked for most," the foreign minister explained. Abe said the Japanese Government plans no other steps in connection with the Kampuchean problem, although he said he is ready to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach. "Somebody has to do it" and to end Vietnam's military occupation in Kampuchea and settle the Kampuchean problem peacefully, a Japanese diplomat here remarked.



MIYAZAWA MEETS NAKASONE, REVIEWS PRC TRIP

OW121235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, a leading member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Thursday met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to report on his recent China visit. Miyazawa, acting chairman of the LDP's Suzuki faction, led by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, called on Nakasone at his official residence for a 20-minute meeting.

While passing on Chinese leaders' views on the Korean peninsula problem and China's modernization policy, Miyazawa conveyed the good wishes of Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang to Nakasone.

Miyazawa, a possible challenger to Nakasone in this autumn's LDP presidential election, returned home Tuesday from a week-long visit to China. Miyazawa and Nakasone reportedly did not refer to the coming LDP presidential election during their meeting.

PRC HOTEL, HOUSING JOINT VENTURE OUTLINED

OW130409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 13 KYODO -- A plan is shaping up for what may prove to be the first joint undertaking of the kind between Japan and China -- hotel and housing business. With Nippon Steel Corp. providing focused leadership, 17 Japanese companies plan to set up a joint company August 1 to channel their investment into the planned joint venture in Beijing, 10 months after the Chinese city turned to Japan for help.

Among the companies are Hotel New Otani of Tokyo, Japan Air Lines Co., Takenaka Komuten Co., Obayashi-Gumi Ltd., the Bank of Tokyo and Mitsubishi Corp. The membership already encompasses topnotch Japanese businesses, demonstrating deepening economic and trade relations between the two countries and Japanese industrial confidence in them.

The Japanese see considerable merit in the joint venture as the projected facilities are intended to meet the needs of visiting Japanese businessmen and tourists. Under present plans, a 23-story hotel, a 14-story apartment house and a six-story office building will be built on a 20,000-square-meter tract of land in downtown Beijing.

The project is estimated to cost the equivalent of some 19 billion yen (roughly 80 million dollars). The equally-owned joint venture will be capitalized at 4 billion yen (17 million dollars). The buildings are scheduled for completion in 1987.

MINISTRY EXEMPTS TAIWAN GROUP FROM REGISTRATION

OW121011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Osaka, July 12 KYODO -- The government has been exempting about 150 Taiwanese in Japan from registration obligation under Japan's alien registration law from eight years ago, it was learned Thursday. The Taiwanese are officials and their families of the Association of East Asia Relations (AEAS), a private-level Taiwanese office established in 1972 to continue private exchanges between Taiwan and Japan after Tokyo severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan and opened official relations with Beijing.

The exemption of the Taiwanese came to light when pressures are mounting from foreign residents in Japan for abolition of the fingerprinting requirement at the time of foreigners registration. The Justice Ministry says that it exempted the Taiwanese group from registration because they had contributed to friendly relations between Japan and Taiwan. A ministry official also cited as another reason that their status and residence are clearly known.

An official at the Foreign Ministry's China section also sees no problem about the measure, saying that China and other countries have not raised any objections. But, consular officials at the Chinese Embassy in Japan said they learned about the exemption for the first time. As this is an important matter, the embassy will promptly study it, they said. Officials at the Osaka office of the Pro-Seoul Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan) reacted with strong indignation. They said they are not convinced why only such Taiwanese are exempted from the registration requirement.

Mindan's Osaka headquarters is appealing for abolition in a campaign to collect one million signatures. A spokesman for the office said that exemption of the Taiwanese group has weakened the Japanese Government's argument that the fingerprint-taking is indispensable to ascertain foreigners identification.

Depending on the Chinese Government's reaction, the problem may develop into a big international issue. A Justice Ministry official defended the government position, saying that the alien registration law was approved by all parties, including opposition parties. The ministry cannot apply the treatment given to the Taiwanese group to Korean residents as well, he said.

Prof. Hiroshi Tanaka of Aichi Prefectural University, an expert on the registration law, said the newly disclosed fact shows that the two-China concept still exists within the Justice Ministry. While pointing out that the law had applied to the Taiwanese group up to a certain time in the past, he said the exemption was clearly decided for diplomatic considerations. The professor urges the government to fundamentally reexamine the present law in order to enhance global trust toward Japan. He said the United States is clearly handling matters pertaining to Taiwan according to its Taiwan relations act. Japan also should handle important things like this from the legal viewpoint and should not deal with them secretly, he said.

#### TWO MORE MYSTERIOUS BALLOONS DISCOVERED

OW130117 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 13 KYODO -- Two more mysterious vinyl balloons, similar to those found in many parts of Japan in late May, were spotted again in Kyushu, western Japan, Thursday. One, cylindrical, two meters wide and five meters long, was found on a farm in the northern part of Kumamoto Prefecture, police said. It was attached to a vinyl bag with a timer which was set in operation to drop contents from the bag, police said.

The other, similar in shape, was found on a beach in Akune City in the northwestern part of neighboring Kagoshima Prefecture. Fixed to the balloon was a styrofoam container measuring 10 centimeters square which contained two dry batteries and what could be considered an integrated circuit, police said. Written on the batteries was Asahi in Japanese katakana letters.

According to the National Police Agency, 635 similar mysterious balloons were found in 43 prefectures across the country between March and late May. In May, political sources in Seoul said the balloons were apparently launched by North Korea to drop propaganda leaflets in South Korea. A balloon collected in Tochigi Prefecture in May carried a leaflet denouncing North Korea, leading Japanese authorities to believe those balloons came from South Korea. However, who launched those balloons has not been identified yet.



SPORTS OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH DPRK DELEGATION

OW131045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 13 KYODO -- Japanese sports officials held talks with visiting North Korean delegates in Tokyo Friday and asked the Koreans to take part in the 1984 Universiade, the international sports event for collegiate athletes to be held in the western Japan city of Kobe. Their meeting was held when the North Korean delegation led by Han In-kun, vice chairman of the (North) Korean Sports Instruction Committee, called on Suzuki, managing director of the Japan Amateur Sports Association, and other sports officials. The North Koreans visited Japan to attend ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the Sports Federation of Korean Residents in Japan. Though there are no diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea, the two countries have maintained nongovernmental ties.

CONDITIONAL AID TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES PROPOSED

OW130433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 13 KYODO -- Japan decided Friday to provide 1.5 billion yen (6.5 million dollars) in emergency food aid to three African nations to help refugees there, the government said. The aid will be given to Somalia, Sudan and Chad on condition they buy rice from Thailand through the World Food Programme (WFP). Japan's decision to grant the aid was in response to the plea made by the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) at a United Nations conference on refugees held in Geneva Monday through Wednesday, it said.

MITI TO INTRODUCE HIGH-TECH VENTURE BILL

OW121109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and its Small and Medium Enterprises Agency will jointly submit a bill designed to promote venture businesses to the next ordinary Diet session opening in December, MITI officials said Thursday. The bill will incorporate favorable tax and financial treatment for firms engaged in technological research and development, the officials said. Key elements of the bill will be:

-- To create an R and D reserve system that will provide tax credits for a certain amount of investment in R and D.

-- To allow non-taxable reserve deposits for venture capital firms that will finance venture businesses.

-- To raise the ceiling on lending without collateral based on the small business credit insurance law.

Along with this bill, MITI is now studying another bill to give impetus to R and D in the field of high technologies such as new materials, microelectronic and biotechnology. Enacting these two bills, the ministry is hoping to lay the industrial foundation for an information-oriented high-technology society, the officials said. A venture business is normally a small company specializing in the development of high technologies. These companies are very often faced with managerial problems, including shortages of researchers and funds.

MEDIA SCORE FOREIGN MINISTER ABE'S TRIP TO SEOUL

## NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK130230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 11 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 12 July commentary: "Seditious Collusion"]

[Text] The Japanese foreign minister has been to South Korea. His 4-day sojourn in South Korea from 6 to 9 July was to back up puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan scheduled in September.

The report that traitor Chon Tu-hwan will make an official visit to Japan for the first time as the puppet president is now evoking strong protest and condemnation from the South Korean people and Japanese political and public circles. This is because his Japanese junket, which will strengthen political, economic and military collusion between Japan and South Korea, is far from compatible with the trend of the times, desiring the easing of tension in Korea and Asia and the preservation and solidification of peace.

The Japanese foreign minister came to South Korea to quell the increasing anti-Japanese sentiment among the South Korean people, to help the puppets who are in difficulty under the pressure of opinions at home and abroad, and to provide them with a bridge to Japan.

This was proven by his words and deeds in South Korea. During his sojourn, he discussed with the puppet foreign minister matters of mutual concern, including the situation on the Korean peninsula, the itinerary of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket, and Japanese technological cooperation with South Korea, and met the puppet leadership, including Chon Tu-hwan. At a talk, he spoke as if he were interested in peace in Northeast Asia and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. However, the contents of his talks with the puppets are far from the maintenance of peace in Korea and totally contrary to it. The fact that they reached a final conclusion on puppet Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket is itself, an act threatening peace in Korea.

The content of the discussion also proved this. According to a report, he reaffirmed that Japan's policy of sanction against the North remains unchanged, and stressed that Japan will expand and solidify relations with South Korea and will transfer its ultra-modern technologies to South Korea for the latter's economic development. This is aimed at increasing South Korea's military potential and at fanning North-South confrontation. This was well proven by the report of a Japanese publication that puppet Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket has been planned at the request of the Reagan regime and within the framework of the triangular security system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

During his sojourn, the Japanese foreign minister also turned his face away from the tripartite talks which we proposed for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and expressed his support for the so-called North-South talks which the puppets proposed. As we have made it clear over and over again, it will be impossible to solve any problem relating to the easing of tension if we meet with the South Korean authorities alone. This was proven by our past experiences in talks. His unjust support for the unrealistic 2-way talks is an act of throwing a wet blanket over the widespread opinion at home and abroad that is claiming an early realization of the tripartite talks.

If the Japanese authorities really desire peace in Korea, they ought to refrain from acting against it. Saying that they will continue the old hostile policy against us, instigating the South Korean puppets openly and secretly to confrontation, and obstructing tripartite talks is a wilful act against easing tension on the Korean peninsula fixing it instead, and not helping the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea but obstructing it.

The Japanese foreign minister stated that during his visit to South Korea. Returning home on 10 July, he said, in a report to a Cabinet meeting -- as if he had done a great work -- that Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese visit will become an event that symbolizes the friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and South Korea. This means nothing but that the close ties between Japan and South Korea have been further strengthened.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring thoroughly exposed its ugly features as a flunkeyist traitor by showing an exceptional zeal in forming new close ties with the Japanese reactionaries. The puppets raved about the inseparable nature of the security of South Korea and that of Japan. The inseparability between the security of South Korea and that of Japan as raved by the puppets is a derivative of the notorious theory of a common body and a common destiny of South Korea and Japan. This is a treacherous outburst, comparable to the previous dictator's selling out of national sovereignty by signing a treaty with Japan, committing an act of opening a way for Japan to invade South Korea, and a plot to push South Korea into the domination of the Japanese reactionaries.

The talks which the South Korean puppets had with the Japanese foreign minister were a big step forward in the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous crimes. This well revealed the true purpose of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming junket to Japan. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is indulging in flattery and submission to the Japanese reactionaries, coming closer to their bosom, to secure its power by depending on the Japanese reactionary force to realize its ambition for long-term power, to save itself from the economic bankruptcy by bringing in Japanese capital and technologies, and to accelerate war preparations against us by increasing military potential.

Facts proved that the conference between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets was a political bargain for aggression and treachery and a dangerous conference to deepen the division of Korea and aggravate tension there. Through the conference, collusion between South Korea and Japan reached a new and dangerous stage, and this danger will further increase with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket.

The ringleader bringing about new close ties between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries is the U.S. imperialists. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to complete the formation of the triangular military alliance with Japan and South Korea by linking South Korea and Japan through closer political, economic, and military ties.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to sustain its life by strengthening its criminal collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, but it will fail in such an attempt to betray fellow countrymen and stick closer to the bosom of a foreign force.

The maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries to realize their ambition for reinvasion in return for their support for the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been forsaken by the South Korean people, will never bring good results.

The Korean question should be solved peacefully through dialogue and negotiation, not through confrontation of strength. To accomplish this, tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea should be realized. The South Korean authorities should give up their treacherous nature of opposing fellow countrymen with the backing of foreign forces, and should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks. The Japanese reactionaries should stop instigating the South Korean puppets to division and war, and stop creating an obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean question.



The Korean people are watching the maneuvers of the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries who are opposing us in collusion with each other under the U.S. imperialists' instigation, and will never tolerate or overlook this.

TASS Cited

SK111525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- TASS July 8 denounced the South Korean trip of the Japanese foreign minister. Noting that the Japanese foreign minister and the South Korean puppet clique are having talks on the expansion of financial and technical "aid" to South Korea, it said.

Following Reagan's example, the Japanese foreign minister is going to inspect the area of the Military Demarcation Line of the Korean peninsula. Tokyo and Washington regard the Military Demarcation Line as "a frontline of anti-communist confrontation." Tokyo considers the dictator Chon Tu-hwan's Japan tour expected in September as another step toward the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance in the Far East.

Shortly before Foreign Minister Abe's departure for Seoul, the Japanese Government announced that it would give to South Korea dlsr. 206 million, another instalment of the dlsr. 4,000 million loan promised by it to Chon Tu-hwan. A lion's share of this loan will be used in purchasing combat equipment from the United States.

Exposing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to drive Japan and the South Korean puppet clique into a "joint preparation" to block international straits in the Far East in "case of emergency", it pointed out that the political parties of Japan demand the authorities to sever the shameful ties with the South Korean puppet clique.

In conclusion, the news agency stressed that the representatives of influential democratic and religious organisations in Japan, in their protest to the Foreign Ministry, expressed deep apprehensions of the public circles as to the intensified manoeuvres to inveigle Japan into a new military alliance in the Far East.

'EMERGENCY MEETING' IN TOKYO OPPOSES CHON'S TRIP

SK120347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 11 (KNS-KCNA) -- An emergency meeting of representatives of various strata against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan was held in Tokyo on July 4. Present there were Kousuke Uehara, director of the National Movement Department of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, Noboru Yagi, director of the International Affairs Department of the party and member of the House of Representatives, Sadao Yamabana, member of the House of Representatives, Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the House of Councillors, Makoto Ichikawa, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), Masako Yamashita, chairman of the Japanese Women's Society, Tsunehiko Antaku, director of the Secretariat of the People's Council for Friendship and Solidarity between Japan and Korea, and other Japanese figures of various circles.

The attendants of the meeting said that the Japan tour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan would bring a very dangerous result and stressed in unison that it is high time that efforts were made for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and denuclearization of Asia. They called for launching a movement of bigger scale by closely combining the brisk anti-nuclear movement for peace with a struggle against the Japan tour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

A protest to the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister was adopted at the meeting. It says:

Japan turned the Korean peninsula into a complete colony in the past. She should have made apology and compensation for this to the entire Korean people. But, the Japanese Government signed a "treaty" with the South Korean authorities in 1965 and has failed to establish correct relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, persistently seeking the division of the Korean peninsula and confrontation between North and South.

If Chon Tu-hwan is conducted into Japan the Japanese Government would commit a bigger crime than that in the past period and spell irretrievable consequences to the relations between Japan and Korea in the future, too. We think the Japanese Government should establish good relations with the DPRK and strive for detente in Asia and its denuclearization and peace. We resolutely oppose the plan to "invite" Chon Tu-hwan now being promoted by the Japanese Government and demand its immediate stop.

#### 'ENCROACHMENT' OF KOREAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN JAPAN

SK130420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 11 (KNS-KCNA) -- Another case of encroachment upon the human rights of a Korean in Japan by the Japanese authorities was reported from Ube, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, on June 28. That day, officers of the Ube Marine Security Board apprehended Chong Sam-chol, an old Korean, who was fishing on board a boat in the sea off Ube, and demanded him to show his "foreigner's registration card."

The old man who had left his registration card at home proved his identity, saying that he was the owner of the "Yoshimura Posting Company" well known in Yamaguchi Prefecture. But the security officers walked him off on the charge of not carrying the "foreigner's registration card" and treated him like a criminal and in the end questioned him about matters which had nothing to do with the non-carrying of the registration card.

In this connection representatives of the Ube Branch of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) called at the Ube Marine Security Board on July 2 and protested against this encroachment upon human rights and strongly demanded an appropriate measure. Japanese lawyer Katsusuke Ozawa issued a talk in this connection, expressing indignation at the unwarrantable act of the security officers and demanding that a severe inquiry be made into such act.

#### SOUTH'S FINANCIAL SCANDALS 'CONNECTED' WITH CHON

SK122345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- One more large scandal of the puppet privileged clan was uncovered in South Korea recently. The prime mover of this scandal is Chong Nae-hyok who had been "acting president of the Democratic Justice Party", a private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The money he misappropriated reportedly amounts to 18,000 million won.

Perplexed by this, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried every means to keep the scandal in the dark, forcing Chong to "resign" for "personal reasons" and withdraw from the post of "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party" and "national assemblyman". This tells that the case is also one of the innumerable power-style scandals committed under the aegis of the traitor.

As is widely known, the illicit fortune-amassing by the privileged clan in South Korea is all linked with Chon Tu-hwan the puppet.

The largest financial scandals including the "Chang Yong-cha loan scandal", the biggest ever in history, "Chohung Bank scandal", "Myongsong group case", etc. In South Korea directly or indirectly involved the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives group, without exception. They are large power-backed scandals in which the upper crust of the "Democratic Justice Party", puppet bureaucrats and comprador businesses acted servant.

Among them are the "construction company scandal" in which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan seated Chon Chang-hwan, a close relative of his, in the post of director of the "Kaya Industrial Company" and let him issue "licenses for joint management of houses" to construction businessmen, and then got more than 100 million won from them and the "Myongsong group" and "Chohung Bank" scandals exposed in August and September last year, which were also committed by the family and relatives of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, such as Yi Sun-cha, his wife, and her father Yi Kyu-tong and her uncle Yi Kyu-kwang. The bulk of these financial scandals is illustrated by the fact that the amount of money misappropriated in the period from January to mid-October last year is 308,293 million won or 78 times that in the whole year of 1979, which witnessed the end of Pak Chong-hui's dictatorial "regime."

All of the scandals which caused a big stir in the public including the "U.S. ricegate", "profiteering by low-quality coal" and "illicit solicitation case" are connected with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The traitor granted special-favor loans and sales privilege to the Tyre Company Ltd, so that it could "record the real income" to the tune of 150 million dollars, and pocketed 3 million dollars in reward. He made the chairman of the Finance Commission of the "Democratic Justice Party" work out a list of those enterprises capable of offering 100 million won of reward at the lowest level and 500 million won at the maximum and is regularly getting money from them. These are only a few instances. The illicit fortune the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has made in the recent one year by such crafty means amounts to several tens of billions of won.

#### PAPER MARKS KIM CHONG-TAE'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

SK111620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 10 dedicated an editorial article to the 15th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Chong-tae, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, who staunchly fought for the South Korean revolution and national reunification as chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The whole life of Comrade Kim Chong-tae was that of a genuine revolutionary who remained wholeheartedly loyal only to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and that of an ardent patriot who devoted his all to the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, taking the immortal *chuche* idea as a guideline, the article says, and goes on:

Comrade Kim Chong-tae directed all his energy to the work for building a revolutionary party guided by the *chuche* idea and uniting masses of all strata around it. He formed the preparatory committee for the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, brought up many leading hardcores of the party, formed local party organizations in Seoul and all other parts of South Korea. He formed the "National Liberation Front" and the "Fatherland Liberation Front" and energetically organized and mobilized masses of all walks of life including workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals and soldiers to the struggle for democracy against outside forces and fascism.



Though he was arrested and brutally tortured by the enemy, Comrade Kim Chong-tae upheld his revolutionary faith and undauntedly fought as a communist of chuche type.

The paper says: The desire of Comrade Kim Chong-tae in his lifetime was to live in an independent, democratic and unified fatherland free from outside forces and fascist traitors. But his desire has not yet been realised.

It continues: To put an end to the imperialists' policy of occupation of South Korea is a prerequisite to the restoration of the lost national sovereignty and the democratisation of South Korean society and the attainment of peace in the country and its reunification. When the South Korean people struggle in unity, the U.S. imperialists will be unable to stay on there.

In order to terminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea, their stooges must be dismembered. The South Korean people should more staunchly fight to put an end to the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

It is an urgent task at present to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and provide a precondition for peaceful reunification. To this end our tripartite talks proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question must be realised at an early date. The South Korean people should wage a nation-wide struggle for the realisation of tripartite talks, uniting under the banner of reunification.

#### FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS CITED ON REUNIFICATION

SK121209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The Romanian paper SCINTEIA July 6 in an article titled "Firm Support to Just Cause of the Friendly Korean People" on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle pointed out that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have always made tireless efforts to reunify the country in a democratic and peaceful way, while accelerating socialist construction.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is enjoying wide support from all the Korean people in the North and South, democratic public opinion of the world, governments and peoples of many countries, it underscored that Romania's militant solidarity with the Korean people's just cause was emphatically manifested in the recent talks held between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song. Other Romanian papers ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI June 25 and the July 2 issued of the weekly magazine LUMEA carried articles expressing unshakable support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Finnish paper KANSAN SANA June 16 devoted one whole page to a travelogue on Korea by its editor Erkki Antikainen. It introduced the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique aimed to perpetuate the division of Korea. Noting that a dangerous situation which may spark off a war any moment has been created in Korea, it said the United States must be to blame mainly for the tension. Saying that the United States and South Korea, far from responding to the proposal for tripartite talks, answered it with the "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal, largest ever in history, the author stated: This shows that the DPRK hopes for reunification, but South Korea is seeking division. Another Finnish paper DEMARI May 18 carried a travelogue entitled "Wall in Korea."

REUNIFICATION TOPIC AT KOREAN SCHOLARS' MEETING

## Report on Tripartite Talks

SK121155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- Chon Kum-chol, Presidium member of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made a keynote report on the subject "on tripartite talks" at the dialogue between Korean scholars in north and overseas for peace in the Korean peninsula and promotion of the peaceful reunification which was held in Beijing over June 15-17. The reporter said that the proposal for tripartite talks made early this year by the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Standing Committee of its Supreme People's Assembly fully embodied the peace line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government.

It is the main idea and core of the proposal to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through negotiations without recourse to strength, he said. The whole content of our proposal and its letters and clauses, he noted, show the stand not to fix the present hostile relations with the United States as those between a hundred year old inveterate enemies but to turn them into normal relations and it not only contains our assertion but takes into consideration the demand of the United States and fully reflects the stand of the present South Korean authorities. It expresses a realistic and lenient stand. Explaining the reason why we proposed the form of tripartite talks, the reporter said:

Firstly, it is because the parties concerned with the pending question are us, the United States and South Korea. The United States is the provoker of the Korean war, a belligerent party in a war with us and a signatory to the Armistice Agreement. The South Korean authorities are another party which is aggravating the tensions in our country and bringing the clouds of war. Therefore, a complete peace and a durable peace can not be guaranteed, even if the question were solved between us and the United States, and, accordingly, South Korea must also come out to the negotiation for peace.

The peace negotiation should take the form of tripartite talks secondly because the question cannot be satisfactorily solved, if the United States and the South Korean rulers are separated from each other, as they are closely tied up with each other in the war policy against us.

The United States holds the prerogative of military command of the South Korean puppet army, which is under the unified command of the commander of the "Combined Forces" of South Korea and the United States. This fact tells that if the question of peace in Korea is to be satisfactorily solved in practice, the United States and the South Korean authorities must not be separated from each other but the form of tripartite talks letting them both participate in it must be taken.

The peace negotiation should take the form of tripartite talks thirdly because the South Korean authorities cannot be a party to negotiation holding real powers to have the final say. The South Korean "regime" is without real powers. It has not even the prerogative of military command. It is clear, therefore, that any affirmative step to prevent a war and guarantee peace cannot be taken with it as the only negotiating party.

Noting that the core of the proposal for tripartite talks is the substance of the peace proposal, the reporter said: The general goal of our peace programme reflected in the tripartite talks is a practical peace, a comprehensive peace, a durable peace and a lasting peace. From these main features we may say that our peace proposal is firstly an independent peace programme to defend the national sovereignty through the solution of the problem of peace.

In the proposal we raised it as an important problem to sign a peace agreement between us and the United States and withdraw the U.S. forces. A strict peace can be guaranteed only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn from our territory and the national sovereignty restored throughout the country according to this proposal.

Secondly, it is a peace programme, to all intents and purposes, envisaging the elimination of the source of war itself. The proposal envisages a drastic reduction of armed forces and ban on the use of armed forces along with the withdrawal of the foreign troops.

Thirdly, our proposal is a package peace proposal for solving comprehensively and in an all-round way the problems with all the parties concerned with the peace problem. A complete peace cannot be brought, if the question is solved only between us and South Korea, while leaving the question between us and the United States unsolved.

It can be said that the proposal for tripartite talks is a comprehensive peace proposal which would make it possible to totally solve the problem of war and peace in the Korean peninsula by setting these two questions together.

Fourthly, our proposal is a peace programme aimed at reunification, which would accelerate national reunification by creating a favorable precondition for it. Our new proposal can be said to be a peace programme aimed at reunification, which would help achieve peaceful reunification by thoroughly solving first the peace problem through the organic combination of the national problem with peace problem and opening a favourable phase for the reunification.

The reporter stressed in conclusion: If the United States and the South Korean authorities are concerned for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, they must rectify their wrong stand and come out to the table of tripartite talks, not later than now.

#### Resolution Adopted

SK111054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- A resolution was adopted at the dialogue between Korean scholars in North and overseas for peace in the Korean peninsula and promotion of the peaceful reunification which was held in Beijing from June 15 to 17. It says:

1. The danger of a war, a nuclear war in particular, must be removed from the Korean peninsula at an early date. We must never allow that the Korean peninsula is turned into a theatre of a nuclear war for the expansion of the sphere of influence of outside forces and our nation is put on the altar of a nuclear war of big powers. The U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons, the source of the growing tension and war on the Korean peninsula, must be taken out of South Korea and the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance be frustrated.

We will powerfully wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement embracing compatriots at home and abroad for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

2. The Korean question must be solved peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation, not by bayonet or by nuclear weapon. The most reasonable way for the solution of the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation at present is to hold the tripartite talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities, the parties concerned with the question.



If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia, they must discard the line of war and confrontation and come to the table of tripartite talks. We fulfil our responsibility as men of intellect of the nation for an early realisation of the tripartite talks.

3. Our national reunification must be achieved by ourselves in a chuche-oriented way without any interference of outside forces. Independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are the unshakable foundation stone for our reunification. On the basis of the three principles, the North and South should be reunified by means of forming a confederal state, with the present systems left as they are.

We decisively oppose any attempt to perpetuate the division of the country and will contribute to a nation-wide reunification movement to build an independent, neutral and peaceful reunified state of confederal form.

4. Believing that the current dialogue between Korean scholars in north and overseas is very beneficial to the solution of the problems of common concern for the nation, we resolve to have frequent contacts and dialogues in the future and undertake brisk joint activities conducive to the development of science and culture of our nation and its cause of reunification.

#### MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Kim Yong-nam Greets Dugersuren

SK111048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to M. Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism.

SPA Message

SK111550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to B. Altangerel, chairman of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia, on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the power bodies of the two countries would further strengthen and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the chairman greater success in his responsible work.

Farm Gathering Marks Occasion

SK120911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- A friendship gathering was held on July 11 in the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Chongbang cooperative farm on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Present there together with farmers were Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, and officials concerned. P. Urjinkhunde, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited. Speeches were exchanged at the gathering.

## DPRK Media on Anniversary

SK111628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 63rd anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia. The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The Mongolian people smashed domestic and foreign reactionaries and won the victory of the people's revolution, which was a historic event of radical turn in their destiny. The victory of the people's revolution has brought about a great change in the land of Mongolia. The Mongolian people successfully carried out the task of the democratic revolution and are now striving to lay material and technical foundations of socialism.

This year is a very significant year for the Mongolian people. They greet the 60th founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic, the 45th anniversary of the victory in the Halkhin-gol battle and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ulaanbaatar as the capital of Mongolia. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party calls for celebrating these anniversaries with new success.

Our people congratulate the Mongolian people upon their national holiday and wish them better success in their future endeavours.

Meanwhile, the author of a MINJU CHOSON article says: Korea and Mongolia, socialist countries in Asia, have established close bonds of friendship with each other. The Korean people wish the Mongolian people greater success in their efforts to implement the decisions of the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

LSWYK GROUP LEAVES FOR ROMANIA, USSR, POLAND

SK112301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Yi Yong-su left here on July 11 for a visit to Romania, the Soviet Union and Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sin, Director of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House Kim Tong-kuk, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the LSWYK Choe Su-il and Kim Chang-yong, and the Romanian ambassador, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy and an official of the Polish Embassy here.

MILITARY DELEGATION HEAD FOR NICARAGUA

SK111644 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1626 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- A party and government military delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left here today by air for Nicaragua.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and generals of the Korean People's Army. Also on hand were the Cuban ambassador, the acting secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here.

PRAVDA CITED ON CHONGJIN INDUSTRIAL 'REVIVAL'

SK110757 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The 6 July edition of the Soviet daily PRAVDA carried the travelogue on our country by its correspondent in Pyongyang entitled: "The Horizon of Revival." The daily said: The peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea commemorated a significant day on 6 July. A treaty for friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid was signed in Moscow 23 years ago between the Soviet Union and Korea. Based on the principle of mutual respect and complete equality, this treaty opened up a strong possibility of developing multilateral ties between the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

Whenever we have visited North Hamgyong Province, we have seen a lively and impressive scene in which everything assumes a new aspect and develops vigorously. This mountainous region that is adjacent to a remote Soviet littoral zone is famous as the heart of steel in this country. In this region, there are plants intermingled with collieries, along with enterprises intermingled with mines. It appears that all this forms a complete synthetic entity. This is of great significance in economic life in the DPRK. This is because North Hamgyong Province undertakes a large share in the production of steel, rolled steel, iron ore, coal, machine tools, machines, and chemical goods in the country. Formerly, North Hamgyong Province was a region where industry developed in this country. Today, industry has developed rapidly and particularly in this region. Although workshops were built a long time ago, equipment at these workshops is new. New plants have been built beside old ones which have been stained by smoke. In short, old and new things are intermingled in this region, symbolizing the course of socialist reforms that are taking place today in the republic. Chongjin, the province's administrative center, is a clear example of this. The scene of this littoral city begins from the summit of a hill whose sharp spur is projected deep into the sea. From here, we can have a birds-eye view of piers at the foot of a mountain, fleets of Korean ships, the chimneys of nonferrous metal and chemical plants, and many construction sites. Chongjin is an important industrial center.

Referring to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea, the daily said: Just as all the Korean workers did, the Chongjin citizens appreciated with great satisfaction the result of the visit to the Soviet Union by the party and government delegation held by Comrade Kim Il-song. They expressed a firm belief that this visit will contribute to raising the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries, and the two peoples onto a higher stage of development. Workers at a construction site for a new district, where we visited, did so.

In conclusion, noting the expansion of the Kim Chaek steel mill and the continuous increase of the production capacity of this plant, the daily said that metallurgical workers and the workers of the energy and chemical industrial sectors, and construction workers carried out their work in storming manner worthy of the vanguard of the working class.

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT INFORMATION ON WPK PLENUM

SK121333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (CKNA) -- Foreign mass media reported an information on the 9th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY July 11 carried the gist of the information under the title "Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee was Held. The Information Says That Though the World Situation is Strained, a War is By No Means Inevitable." XINHUA July 10 and Radio Beijing July 11 also reported summaries of the information.



Under the title "Full Endorsement" the Soviet paper PRAVDA July 11 reported the information on the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, TRUD and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA July 11 and IZVESTIYA and VECHERNAYA MOSKVA July 10 carried gists of the information. The information was reported by TASS and Radio Moscow on July 10.

The Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN July 11 gave an account of the plenary meeting under the title "Laying of the Basis of Economic Exchange. Support to Report of President Kim Il-song's Foreign Tour" and ASAHI SHIMBUN July 11 under the title "Laying of the Basis of Economic Exchange Assessment of President Kim Il-song's Tour."

#### VRPR ON CHUCHE-TYPE REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTERS

SK130421 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Talk on "Party Members and Revolutionaries Should Become Chuche-Type Revolutionary Fighters Boundlessly Loyal to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" from the "Our Party's Assertion" program]

[Text] For our party members to become chuche-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, is an important requirement for further strengthening our party -- the vanguard of the South Korean revolution -- and the South Korean revolutionary forces and for developing the revolutionary struggle.

Proceeding from this requirement, our RPR has propounded a slogan, "Let party members and revolutionaries become chuche-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song." This slogan is a just one which correctly reflects the basic mission of our RPR and the demands of the South Korean revolution. Our party is that of the great Kimilsongism. Our party has adopted the great Kimilsongism as its only leading ideal and has defined as its mission the thorough embodiment of this ideology in the practice of the revolution. Apart from the great Kimilsongism, the existence of the RPR cannot be thought of. Therefore, our RPR members should firmly arm themselves with the great Kimilsongism and should be more thoroughly prepared to become chuche-type revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the leader.

The boundless loyalty to the great leader constitutes the basic traits that members of the RPR should possess in becoming genuine Kimilsongists. Only when they cherish the loyalty to the great leader deep in their hearts can our party members and revolutionaries fervently believe the great Kimilsongism and thoroughly and brilliantly embody the leader's revolutionary ideology under any difficult circumstances.

Cherishing the loyalty to the great leader deep in the hearts and brilliantly embodying the great Kimilsongism in the practice of the revolution are precisely the demands and interests of our masses and our nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the highest person responsible for the demands and interests of our masses and nation and most thoroughly represents the will of our masses and nation. Therefore, being boundlessly loyal to the great leader constitutes the basic traits of our party members and revolutionaries who struggle for the interests of our masses and nation.

For our party members and revolutionaries to thoroughly prepare themselves to become chuche-type revolutionaries loyal to the leader is not only an absolute requirement in strengthening the party, but also a practical requirement facing the South Korean revolution at present.

The urgent task of our party and masses at present is to struggle for the achievement of independence and sovereignty under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The struggle to achieve the cause of independence is an arduous one because its target is the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are occupying this land and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

To successfully carry out this arduous task, members of the RPR and revolutionaries should more thoroughly arm themselves with the great Kimilsongism and arm the broad masses with the ever-victorious and invincible *chuche* idea, thereby inspiring them into the nationwide anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation.

To carry out this honorable but difficult task, our party members, who are the vanguard fighters of the revolution, and revolutionaries should more thoroughly prepare themselves to become the revolutionary fighters faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By so doing, the combat capability of the party can be strengthened and the South Korean revolution can be rapidly accelerated.

Therefore, our party members and revolutionaries should constantly make every possible effort to prepare themselves as *chuche*-type revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the great leader.

Our party members and revolutionaries should fully and deeply master the greatness of the respective and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and cherish the loyalty to the leader deep in their hearts as their firm faith.

To this end, they should deeply study the immortal classic work of the great leader and the glorious and brilliant history of revolution, deeply understand the immortal exploits and brilliant achievements of the leader, and constantly continue the work of arming themselves with the great Kimilsongism.

When our party members and revolutionaries come to firmly believe that the victory and glorious and brilliant future of our masses and nation can be firmly guaranteed only when they hold the great leader in high esteem and follow him, they will be able to live and struggle as invariable *chuche*-type revolutionaries under any difficult circumstances.

To become the revolutionary fighters loyal to the great leader, our party members and revolutionaries should also be infinitely faithful to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly inheriting and developing the leader's revolutionary cause.

Loyalty to the leader should also be invariably inherited in upholding the successor who is carrying out the leader's revolutionary cause toward completion generation after generation. Invariably inherited loyalty is precisely the most genuine loyalty to the leader.

Therefore, our party members and revolutionaries should be infinitely loyal to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly carrying out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause toward completion. When our party members and revolutionaries are firmly prepared as revolutionary fighters faithful to the great leader and the dear comrade leader the combat capability of our party will be further promoted and the victory of the South Korean revolution will be rapidly expedited.

As in the past, our party will firmly prepare party members and revolutionaries to become the *chuche*-type revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the leader.

KIM HYONG-CHIK'S CAREER PRAISED ON ANNIVERSARY

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[Speech by Pak Song-chol, DPRK vice president, at Pyongyang report meeting marking 90th anniversary of the birth of Kim Hyong-chik, father of Kim Il-song, held on 10 July at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: Being endlessly encouraged by the immortal achievements and great success accomplished by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his historical visits to foreign countries in developing to a higher plane the friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries, solidifying the international solidarity of our revolution, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist force and the international communist movement, and defending world peace and security, the entire country and people are creating new miracles and innovations every day.

At this very exciting time, we observe significantly the 90th anniversary of the birth of Kim Hyong-chik, the indomitable revolutionary fighter who was outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country and a great pioneer in turning the nationalist movement to the communist movement. All the people who greet this day have endless respect and reverence for and recall with deep emotion the shining revolutionary activities and noble achievements of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who made immortal contributions to the history of the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation of the Korean people for the independence of the fatherland and national sovereignty, and are full of firm determination to accelerate the glorious march of the Korean revolution which began in Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution.

During the national tragedy when the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied our country and deprived our people of their sovereignty completely, Kim Hyong-chik stood at the forefront of the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and devoted himself to the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland and for the freedom and liberation of the people, pushing through the rugged road of historical daybreak.

Kim Hyong-chik had a firm faith that a lofty will was necessary to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and win independence for the country, that one must trust in the people's strength and foster it to realize a lofty will, and that one must struggle generation after generation with such purpose. And, with the lofty [chiwon] ideology as his life motto, he undertook the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in his early life, formed legal and illegal revolutionary organizations among the students, youths, and broad popular masses, kept on strengthening the anti-Japanese force, actively organized and guided the mass struggle in conformity with the demands of the times when the new and advanced way of thinking was transmitted, vigorously waged armed activities, and energetically struggled to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement. Kim Hyong-chik, in the face of the grim conditions when the Japanese imperialists' fascist suppression was more wicked than ever before, maintained faith in certain victory and in indomitable revolutionary spirit, unyieldingly pushed through the grim road of struggle, and powerfully accelerated the dawn of the armed revolution that was approaching.

Truly, the sacred road of struggle followed by Mr Kim Hyong-chik was the shining road of the revolutionary activities of an ardent patriot who devoted his everything to the liberation of the fatherland and the happiness of the many generations of offspring, and a noble road of struggle of an indomitable revolutionary fighter who pioneered the dawn of history for the victory of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement with a firm will and an endless revolutionary passion that never yield under any adversity, and with a firm conviction in the future.



Kim Hyong-chik was an outstanding leader who lighted the new way of the anti-Japanese movement to smash the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the independence of the country by the nation's efforts -- the way for the nation's independent development -- at a time when the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country was still within the boundary of outdated nationalism, and vigorously led the movement toward this end.

The 1910's, when Kim Hyong-chik set out on the road of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, was the darkest period for our country being in the grip of the tragedy of its downfall in the wake of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea.

The Korean people, resisting the atrocious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, waged the persistent anti-Japanese struggle of various forms such as the struggle by militiamen, the patriotic cultural movement, strikes, and riots. Nevertheless, because of the divisive maneuvers and flunkeyism of the nationalists, all these struggles failed to unite as one and suffered bitter defeats and frustrations under the bestial suppression of the Japanese imperialists.

The prevailing situation and status of the anti-Japanese struggle were called to pave the new way of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement by the efforts of the nation and by uniting the anti-Japanese forces of broad strata. Drawing a serious lesson from the sporadic anti-Japanese struggles staged on the pretext of recovering the sovereignty of the nation, Kim Hyong-chik opposed any attempt to achieve the independence of the country by appealing to foreign forces or by seeking help from the imperialist major powers, and strongly held that the independence of the country should be achieved by the efforts of the Korean people and by uniting the anti-Japanese forces of broad strata.

Kim Hyong-chik said: When all Korean people have confidence in their strength, unite as one, and nourish their strength, the independence of the country will be achieved by repelling the Japanese imperialists, and a world in which all of us can live happy lives will be created.

The way of the independent national struggle illuminated by Kim Hyong-chik was the bright torch which gave the hope in the fatherland's liberation and the confidence in victory to the Korean people who were striving to find the correct way of struggle, and was a powerful driving force for the new development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country.

As a student of the Sungsil Middle School in Pyongyang, Kim Hyong-chik already established deep relationships with many of those who were struggling for the independence of the nation and made energetic efforts to bring the anti-Japanese national liberation movement to an independent stage. Taking advantage of the Student Council, a legal organization of the school, Kim Hyong-chik rallied students and secretly founded the Reading Circle and the Ilsin Friendship Association. By so doing, he continued the persistent education on the anti-Japanese ideology of loving the nation for the students and youths of broad strata, and vigorously organized and mobilized them to the anti-Japanese, anti-U.S., and antireligious struggle.

The class boycott which Kim Hyong-chik initiated and carried out in the early winter of 1912 was the outward struggle of demanding respect for the individualities of students and the improvement of conditions of extracurricular labor. However, it was actually the patriotic struggle to oppose the reactionary slave-making education by the imperialist aggressors, and the sacred anti-U.S. and antireligious revolutionary struggle which destroyed the illusion of the U.S. imperialists by accusing their cunning maneuvers of babbling about charity behind the Japanese imperialists and of attempting to paralyze the Korean students' and youths' consciousness of the nation in the disguise of religion.

In the course of this struggle, the broad strata of students and masses actually experienced how great the might of unity in the struggle against the enemy is and deeply grasped the truth that, when the fellow countrymen firmly unite and wage a pan-national struggle, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle will advance vigorously along the road of victory.

Kim Hyong-chik left school in the spring of 1913 and began his career as a professional revolutionary to broaden the scope of revolutionary activities with the growth of anti-Japanese forces and to strengthen further his guidance to the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

While teaching at Sunhwa school in Mangyongdae to provide a favorable condition to carry out comparatively free activities amid daily stepped-up tyranny by the Japanese imperialists and to easily maintain contact with the masses, he kept in touch with patriotic figures at home and abroad through Pyongyang Pobjoguk, a drugstore that was known to the public at home and abroad at that time, and was visited and widely used by the participants of the anti-Japanese movement, that influenced the broad strata of the people revolutionarily. By courageously overcoming mounting difficulties, he rallied comrades, awakened the people, and solidified the new foundation of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

In order to carry out the anti-Japanese liberation movement more positively, Kim Hyong-chik moved the center of the revolutionary activities to Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong County and vigorously forged ahead with the preparatory work of forming an underground revolutionary organization to rally the broad strata of anti-Japanese forces in close cooperation with comrades who carried out their activities at home and abroad and to uniformly lead the anti-Japanese national liberation movement. While guiding the work of organizing revolutionary organizations by personally visiting various areas in the face of the enemy's close surveillance and severe tyranny, he held a meeting in Mount Pongdu in Sunchon County. Revolutionary comrades who carried out their activities in Pyongyang and Hwanghae Province, delineated a need for organizing a new underground revolutionary organization, and set forth the tasks of solidifying a firm mass foundation by indoctrinating and awakening the broad strata of the people and of training the core elements of revolutionary organizations at various places in the homeland. Based on these ample preparations, Mr Kim Hyong-chik finally convened a historic Pyongyang meeting on 23 March 1917 and solemnly declared the formation of the Korean National Association [KNA].

The aim of the KNA was to achieve the country's independence by Koreans themselves through achievement of the unity of all the Korean people and to build a truly civilized country. Mr Kim Hyong-chik made it clear that, to achieve the aim of the KNA, the broad strata of the people should be rallied, organized, and mobilized unanimously in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the organization of the KNA should be solidified firmly.

The fighting aim and task of the KNA set forth by Kim Hyong-chik was the thoroughgoing materialization of an anti-imperialist idea of independence that the struggle to achieve the country's independence and the liberation of the people could only be forged by victoriously resorting to the might of Koreans -- not to foreign forces -- and a most just fighting program delineating the correct direction and method of independently developing the anti-Japanese liberation movement of our people. During the period prior to and after the 1 March uprising in our country, the KNA was the largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization at home and abroad, thoroughly assuming an anti-imperialist stand for independence and was a leading revolutionary organization that led the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

The formation of the Korean National Association was the noble fruition of Kim Hyong-chik's thorough anti-imperialist ideology for independence to achieve national independence with the united strength and of the arduous struggle to realize this ideology. With the formation of the Korean National Association, the Korean people were able to have a firm revolutionary organization to lead the nationwide national liberation movement in a unified manner by rallying into one all patriotic anti-Japanese forces and the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country was able to advance along a path of new development.

Under the energetic guidance of Kim Hyong-chik, the Korean National Association expanded its organizations not only to many areas in the country, including North and South Pyongan Provinces, North Hamgyong Province, Kangwon Province, Hwanghae Province, Kyonggi Province, North and South Cholla Provinces, and North and South Kyongsang Provinces, but also to Changbai, Jilin, Wucheng, Beijing, Shanghai, (?Linjiang), and (Samwonpo) in China.

Along with the Korean National Association, an illegal organization, Kim Hyong-chik formed many kye [money pooling arrangement] school classmates kye, kye of people from same hometown, and kye for erecting stone monuments, which were legal mass organizations. Thus, he rallied the broad masses of people around the Korean National Association, thereby establishing a firm massive foundation for the anti-Japanese struggle.

Indeed, in the dark period when the Japanese imperialists' brutal colonial and militarist rule over Korea was in full swing, Kim Hyong-chik made an immortal contribution to vigorously leading the anti-Japanese national liberation movement toward the path of independent development by standing at the forefront of the independence movement fighters at home and abroad.

Kim Hyong-chik was a great forerunner who greatly contributed to changing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement which was then conducted under the nationalist forces to a communist movement. Following the formation of the Korean National Association, Kim Hyong-chik, who had had a critical view on the nationalist movement already in the early days of his revolutionary activities, deeply discerned the daily changing and developing situation at home and abroad and, based on this, more energetically tried to seek ways to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement into a new one.

In this course, Kim Hyong-chik actively waged to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement into a new stage, more firmly believing that the only (?proletarian) revolution was the most just way to achieve the independence of the country and freedom and liberation of the people.

He was arrested during the "105 person case" in the autumn of 1917 when the Japanese imperialists arrested many KNC members. But, even in prison, he deeply explored ways to develop the struggle for national liberation along the road of the proletarian revolution. While being greatly encouraged especially by the victory of the Socialist October Revolution in Russia, he never stopped the struggle even for a short while.

Released from prolonged imprisonment, Kim Hyong-chik convened the historical Chongsudong meeting in November 1918 as a first step toward realizing the grand plan which he had formulated in the arduous struggle, and put forward a new policy on leading the proletarian masses to the struggle, introducing them to the advanced idea, and on firmly uniting the broad proletarian masses in the organization, immediately restoring the destroyed Korean people's organization. This was the wise policy that was able to provide a trustworthy struggle force that could develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement to a new stage to cope with the situation in which the Japanese imperialists' suppressive maneuvers were further intensified.



Through the struggle to carry out the policy of the Chongsudong meeting put forward by Kim Hyong-chik, the KNC expanded to a broad area even in the face of the tightly guarded environment rampant with the enemy's white terror, and was able to carry on its mission and role excellently as a guiding revolutionary organization to unite the entire nation.

Kim Hyong-chik convened the historical Kwanjon meeting in August 1918 and put forward a brilliant policy to bring about a turning point in the direction of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement. He proclaimed, based on his profound analysis of the changing international and domestic situation in those days and of the lessons learned from the nationalist movement including the Samil popular uprising, that national liberation movement must be carried on along the road of the proletarian revolution that can realize both the class demands of the popular working masses and the national demands of all the people, and that, in order to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in a new direction, one should go deep into among the broad masses, evoke them to the sacred war of the proletarian revolution, firmly establish the revolutionary force based on the workers and peasants and wage an armed activity.

The policy of the Kwanjon meeting, which was consistent with the spirit of independence to realize national liberation not by depending upon a foreign force but by the Korean people themselves and which set forth the revolutionary ideas on winning the national independence not by means of petition but a revolutionary armed struggle and on the construction of a new society for the proletarian masses, was a guiding policy that should be firmly maintained in the struggle to turn the nationalist movement into a communist movement.

To carry out the policy which he put forward in the Kwanjon meeting, Kim Hyong-chik went among the patriotic people including workers and peasants and vigorously waged the work of propagating advanced ideology to imbue them with nation-mindedness and class-mindedness combining them with the nationalists, and with the struggle opposing the nation-reformist idea.

In order to prevent the infiltration of the nation reformism which obstructed the independent development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, Kim Hyong-chik sent a letter in October 1921 to the Korean National Council organizations in each region, put forth the main principles, in the historical Popyong meeting thereafter, on strengthening the struggle for the propagation of the advanced ideology and for the entire masses to stop the influence of nation reformism on the masses and to get the advanced technology of the proletariat class to extensively infiltrate into the masses with its great tractive force.

At the same time, Kim Hyong-chik dispatched revolutionary organization members to key industrial sectors such as timber factories, cement plants, and mines in Palto-Ku, Terasin-Dong, Namsa-dong, and (Majung-dong), in the country, where there were a great many working people, and skillfully organized and guided the masses' anti-Japanese struggle in conformity with the situation created and with the level of the preparations of the masses.

Because of the energetic operations of Mr Kim Hyong-chik who pushed through the enormous difficulties with a strong and indomitable will, the broad masses of various strata, including workers and peasants, were awakened firmly into an anti-Japanese patriotism, in the face of the Japanese imperialists' heinous suppression and surveillance, and the key ranks of the Korean National Council increased, and the religionists, small and medium merchants and industrialists, even those who served the enemy institutions joined in the anti-Japanese struggle, and this resulted in the organization and expansion of the revolutionary organizations in the northern border region along the Amnok River, many regions in the country, and in many places overseas in which Korean people resided.

The fact that the many anti-U.S. armed organizations operating in the Manchurian wilderness in those days were united in the council for the promotion of the alliance of the national organizations, inspired by the historical Musong meeting which Kim Hyong-chik convened in August 1925, was a valuable fruition in the struggle to unite the broad anti-Japanese patriotic force.

Kim Hyong-chik, firmly convinced that, under the suppression of the Japanese imperialists, neither national independence nor the new society defending the interests of the proletariat masses could be brought about without taking up arms, vigorously waged the struggle to change the direction from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in close connection with the work to wage armed activities.

Kim Hyong-chik, while obtaining arms through the organization members who were operating at home and abroad, sent the members of the Korean National Council and other progressive youths to many schools, including [names of schools indistinct], and brought them up into able military cadres, and organized the armed ranks, with them playing the key roles, and expanded and strengthened the armed ranks.

With his energetic guidance, the capability of armed units rapidly increased with excellent youths from workers and peasants as central figures, armed units dealt blows at the Japanese imperialists and their stooges, and encouraged the people to the anti-Japanese struggle by advancing to the border area and to the homeland and by carrying out military activities fiercely.

Through all these struggles waged with Kim Hyong-chik's guidance, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country developed vigorously into a communist movement to achieve the interest of the proletarian class with the method of overcoming the limit of the nationalism movement, of abiding by an advanced idea, and of carrying out armed activities by resorting to the people.

While devoting everything to the bright future of the country and the people, Kim Hyong-chik attained brilliant achievements by concentrating on the training of posterity. Regarding education work as part of the sacred revolutionary struggle to achieve the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, Kim Hyong-chik built schools, including night classes, everywhere he went under difficult circumstances, personally prepared teaching materials, stood on the platform, and brought up the sons and daughters of the working people, including workers and peasants, into passionate patriots who love the country and the people and into truly able workers who will inherit the lineage of the revolution.

Everywhere the bell of learning rung by Kim Hyong-chik echoed as a trumpet sound of dawn breaking the old darkness of history, the people opened the eyes of the revolution and many youths were brought up reliably as the able workers of the future. Thus, the anti-Japanese national liberation movement developed freshly, firmly fostering the future generation of the revolution.

While carrying out the strained work of training the new force of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle -- the work of training posterity -- Kim Hyong-chik developed all his family members and relatives into passionate patriots and great revolutionaries by paying close attention to indoctrinating his family members in a revolutionary manner. The family of Kim Hyong-chik has displayed noble patriotic spirit in the sacred struggle against the foreign aggressors and all kinds of class enemies since the inception of the modern revolutionary movement of our country. Because of Kim Hyong-chik's intellect and the examples he set in sacrificial revolutionary struggle, the family has shone as an unprecedented model of revolutionary families, and, thanks to this great revolutionary family at Mangyongdae, the Korean people were able to receive the great sun of the revolution that they longed for ardently.

Kim Hyong-chik was an ardent patriot, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, and a teacher of the people who had embroidered the course of the revolution with his ardent patriotism, unyielding fighting spirit, and noble personality. The path of the revolution which Kim Hyong-chik traversed at the dawn of history was one filled with countless difficulties. Nevertheless, nothing, including the Japanese imperialist hangmen's continued arrests and persecutions, could destroy his ardent patriotism and unyielding fighting spirit.

His determination to achieve the fatherland's liberation by sacrificing himself in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and his firm fighting spirit to recover the fatherland by fighting generation after generation have been fully displayed in his immortal poem entitled "The Green Pine Tree on the Namsan." The everlasting appearance of the pine tree, which ushers in the new spring by overcoming all storms, shows his unyielding fighting spirit and conviction in victory, and is encouraging our people and the nation to struggle and exploits.

With his noble virtue and lofty personality, Kim Hyong-chik always looked after people and his comrades and, with great capability for moving and accommodating people, rallied them in the revolutionary struggle.

Kim Hyong-chik always thought of the revolution first, putting it before himself, regarded it as a motto to look after and love his revolutionary comrades; and devoted himself to rendering medical service to his revolutionary comrades and the people. Kim Hyong-chik was endlessly respected and trusted by the people as the benefactor of proletarians and the teacher of the revolution, because of his noble trait of regarding the people's sufferings as his own, teaching people the truths of struggle, and instilling revolutionary beliefs in them.

In the face of his noble personality and great revolutionary accommodating capabilities, even the obstinate nationalists and independence-movement fighters who opposed the unity of the anti-Japanese forces and were divisive in carrying out the independence movement were moved and joined the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by him. Indeed, the revolutionary life and revolutionary struggle of Kim Hyong-chik, who won immortal achievements in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our country by waging an unyielding struggle for more than a decade to usher in the dawn of the Korean revolution and by taking the lead in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement at a time of national tragedy, when the tentacles of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule were outstretched, are shining life which has set a great example showing our people and descendants how true revolutionaries should live and fight, and the course of the noble struggle which has opened an endlessly bright future for the fatherland and the nation.

The immortal achievements, which Kim Hyong-chik attained in the history of our country's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation, and his lofty will of patriotism was brilliantly inherited and have been developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom our nation greeted for the first time in its thousand-year history, and have been resplendently embodied in the victorious course of the glorious chuche revolutionary cause under the leader's wise leadership.

Having embarked early on the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal chuche idea, opened the bright road of the Korean revolution, and accomplished the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland, for which Kim Hyong-chik had aspired very much, by victoriously leading the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people attained proud success in the struggle to build a new fatherland and society after liberation, turned our country, which had been off the world map, into a dignified and independent socialist power, and opened a new period of national prosperity unprecedented in the long history of our fatherland.



Today, our people are vigorously carrying out the historic cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea, upholding the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and are daily achieving new brilliant success in all fields of the revolution and construction. Our people's greatest national aspiration is to reunify the fatherland, artificially divided by the U.S. imperialists, and to make it possible for, like the people in the northern half of the republic, the South Korean people to also enjoy all kinds of political freedom and happy life to their hearts' content.

What Kim Hong-chik desired while devoting his life to struggle with a lofty will during the period of trials in which the tragedy of national ruin was imposed on the nation was to restore the independence and complete sovereignty of our nation, which had peacefully lived generation after generation with one culture and language in the same territory, and was to greet the new spring of liberation throughout the 3,000-ri fatherland.

There is no more precious thing to our nation than reunification and no more urgent thing than the reunification of the divided fatherland. The basic obstacle to the reunification of our country is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of our country. Because of the two Koreas policy and new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their lackeys, a big obstacle is invariably laid on the road toward the reunification of the fatherland.

The Japanese militarists, who occupied our country and inflicted immeasurable national suffering and ordeals on our people in the past, are being revived and remilitarized. Also, they are scheming for the permanent division of Korea, stretching the tentacles of reinvasion deep into South Korea.

Even though the revolution has advanced far and generations have changed, imperialists who invaded our country and inflicted national disaster on our people still remain and the target of the revolution has not changed. To open the road of peace and peaceful reunification in our country, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should be withdrawn from South Korea, their colonial rule should be liquidated, and the independence and democratization of the South Korean society should be realized.

Today, under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and the antifascist banner of democratization, the South Korean youths, students, and masses of all walks of life are powerfully staging a righteous anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle against the U.S. imperialists' harsh colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's nation-selling treachery and for independence, democracy, and reunification.

With surging hostility against the U.S. imperialists, the archenemy of the nation, and the South Korean puppet clique, we should actively encourage the South Korean people's sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and continue to effect renovation and to advance, enacting a new upsurge in all fields of the revolution and construction in order to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and to expedite the cause of national reunification.

Accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture is an important revolutionary task assigned to our party members and workers. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea, we should more vigorously wage the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, thus attaining a new victory in the struggle to remodel the whole society on the *chuche* idea.

All the party members and workers should become invincible revolutionary fighters who firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea -- the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea -- solidly establish *chuche*-oriented revolutionary world outlook, resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically with their lives, cherishing burning loyalty to the great leader and our party at any time and under any circumstances, and endlessly implement the party's policy.

We should resolutely defend and learn from the great revolutionary family of Mangyondae, in which the origin of the sacred *chuche* revolutionary cause opened and the source of our people's happiness and glory was provided, and firmly adhere to and brilliantly inherit our party's glorious *chuche* revolutionary tradition.

All party members and workers should defend the great unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved through a protracted struggle, as they do their eyes, constantly develop and consolidate them, and strengthen our revolutionary forces in all sectors in all-round way.

Today, we are assigned the honorable and important task of making shine the great success and immortal achievements attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song through his historic visit to foreign countries with a great upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the decisions of the Ninth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee.

Deeply cherishing the great national pride in and confidence of upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all the functionaries, party members, and workers should display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and powerfully wage the struggle to create the "speed of the 80's" with such vigor and passion as shown during the period of the great Chollima upsurge after the war, thereby bringing a new turn in socialist economic construction, brilliantly completing the Second 7-Year Plan, and effecting an epochal advance in attaining the grand prospective goals of the 1980's.

We should vigorously accelerate production and construction with a more mobilized and tense posture than ever before, keenly watch the enemy's every move -- upholding the letter sent from the party Central Committee to all party members to counter the prevailing situation -- and vigorously struggle to open a new phase in reunifying the fatherland with the united strength of the whole nation.

We will continuously and patiently make efforts to realize the new reunification method of the WPK and the government of the republic for peacefully achieving the country's reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the coalition of the North and South and our most reasonable and realistic proposal for tripartite talks. There is no force in this world which can block the road ahead of our people, who are vigorously advancing toward the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the ever-victorious banner of the WPK.

Let us vigorously advance toward the independent reunification of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism by being firmly united around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, upholding the banner of the immortal *chuche* idea and the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

#### BRIEFS

NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY ARRIVES -- Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- Soepari Tjokrohartono, new Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on July 9 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 9 Jul 84 SK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SENEGALESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

## Joint Communique Issued

SK120614 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP) -- Senegal and South Korea will intensify bilateral co-operative ties through the establishment of a joint binational committee. The agreement was contained in a joint communique issued by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday before Diouf's departure winding up a four-day official visit at Chon's invitation.

According to the communique, the two countries also will continue to negotiate for the conclusion of a convention on the avoidance of double taxation and an agreement on maritime transport. The communique also recalled that Diouf supports Seoul's efforts for the realization of national reconciliation and the peaceful unification of the divided Korean peninsula through direct talks between South and North Korea.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their pledge to denounce the use of violence and work to bring about peace and security in the world along with other peace-loving countries. Diouf expressed deep sorrow over the tragedies South Korea suffered last year, the Soviet downing of a Korean civil airliner and the North Korea-engineered bomb attacks on South Korean leaders who were accompanying Chon to Burma on the first leg of Chon's five-nation state visit. Diouf and Chon stressed that immediate steps should be taken to cope with serious problems facing the developing world in the current economic context.

The two also recommended that the international economy should be rearranged through deepening South-South cooperation among developing countries.

The communique said that Diouf invited Chun and his wife to make an official visit to his country and Chon accepted the invitation. Chon visited the West African country in August 1982 during his state visit to Africa and Canada.

## Investment Accord Signed

SK120705 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP) -- Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse and his Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong Thursday signed an agreement to promote and protect investment in each other's country. In a meeting Tuesday, Niasse and Yi agreed to sign the accord and to establish a joint binational committee aimed at working out details for bilateral cooperation in all fields.

The two also decided to conclude agreements in the near future on the avoidance of double taxation and on maritime transport.

Niasse is accompanying Senegalese President Abdou Diouf on a four-day official visit to Korea at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan. Diouf and his entourage will leave here late Thursday.



OIL-DRILLING CONSORTIUM FINDS LIGHT OIL NEAR PDRY

SK130240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 13 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean oil drilling consortium and its U.S. partner, the Yemen Hunt Oil Company, have discovered light oil of good quality in the Marib oilfield in the eastern part of North Yemen, business sources said Friday. The Korean-U.S. partnership discovered the presence of light oil at a depth of between 5,750 feet and 5,765 feet in early July, the sources said. The quality of the discovered oil, with 680 cubic feet of gas per barrel and little water, was estimated to be superior to that of Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti-produced oil, they said.

The oil well was the first drilled by the Korea-U.S. partnership in the Middle East region. However, it will take some time and considerable testing to confirm whether the field can be commercially developed, a South Korean Energy and Resources Ministry official said.

GOVERNMENT MAKES NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS

SK130236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 13 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Friday chose Army Deputy Chief of Staff O Cha-pok to be four-star General Kim Hong-han's successor as commander of Unit 6619, the government announced. Kim died in a helicopter crash Thursday.

The government also appointed three-star General Choe Se-chang to succeed O as Army deputy chief of staff.

Born in the third largest city of Taegu in 1934, the newly appointed deputy chief of staff graduated from the Korean Military Academy in 1957 before serving as head of a battalion, regiment, division and corps.

5-YEAR ENERGY-SAVING CAMPAIGN TO START IN 1984

SK120046 Seoul YONHAP in English 0016 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to start a five-year energy-saving campaign this year to encourage state-run and private corporations to establish ways of saving energy, Energy and Resources Ministry officials said Thursday.

Under the projected campaign, 21 major energy-consuming companies, including the state-run Korea Electric Power Corp., are expected to spend 143.6 billion won (177.3 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 810 won) into the program, the officials said. For instance, in its initial year, 1984, the companies will spend a combined total of 21.1 billion on the program for an estimated savings of 10.3 billion won worth in energy resources, they said. In carrying out the nationwide campaign, the ministry will focus its efforts on encouraging the companies to raise their facilities' energy efficiency by replacing worn-out and out-of-date equipment with new, energy-efficient machinery, the officials said.

Of the total to be spent on the program, 62.9 billion won will be used for equipment replacement, while the introduction of facilities to allow more efficient utility use will account for 48.4 billion won. Another 22.3 billion won will be used for purchasing energy-efficient equipment and 10 billion for other energy-saving projects, the officials said.

The companies aim at saving an annual average of 46.1 billion worth of energy resources during the five-year period while expecting to reclaim the to-be-invested money in 3.1 years, they said. The Korea Electric Power Corp., for example, plans to spend some 66 billion won during the 1984-88 period in energy-saving programs and expects to save them 17 billion won per year, they added.

#### CHIN, PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

SK130007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chin Yi-chong and leaders of major political parties exchanged views on recent political developments in a meeting yesterday evening. The party leaders were Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party. Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party, did not attend it, although he was invited.

National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik attended the meeting which was held over a dinner Chin hosted. The premier and political leaders discussed ways to efficiently conduct politics, including ways to soothe public sentiments stirred by recent scandals involving former DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyok and Daeji Engineering Consultants Co. The participants also exchanged views on other pending issues between rival political parties, such as the early implementation of the local autonomy system, rearrangement of electoral constituencies and ways to prevent a premature election mood, it was learned.

#### ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS MAY BE HELD NEXT FEBRUARY

SK130006 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The next parliamentary elections may be held early next year, political sources predicted yesterday. A series of recent controversies, particularly the scandal about the wealth of Chong Nae-hyok, have led the ruling party to decide to hold the elections as early as February, the sources said. Chong recently resigned as chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party as a result of a petition alleging that he had amassed 17.8 billion won worth of property by abusing his office.

The sources said that another scandal involving Yi Chong-sik, head of Daeji Engineering Consultants Co., may have influenced the ruling party's decision. Many DJP officials have acknowledged that the Chong scandal dealt a blow to the image of their organization, which is committed to "clean politics."

The ruling camp, according to the same sources, needs time to recover its damaged prestige. They said that the ruling camp has little choice but to conduct the parliamentary balloting early next year. Once the government and its party were reportedly studying the possibility of holding that elections in early December of this year. The Chong affair drew much fire from opposition lawmakers during the parliamentary sitting that ended Wednesday. Even the Democratic Korea Party adopted a resolution calling for resignations en masse of the Cabinet in connection with the scandal.

The assets of the former DJP chairman are being investigated by the Office of National Tax Administration. In a related development, DJP lawmakers held a special caucus in the party's training institute and adopted a five-point resolution pledging that they will maintain high standards in their private as well as their official lives. They also resolved to inform their party of any changes in their property holdings.

The party leadership is expected to put priority on selecting candidates for the National Assembly based on their personal integrity. Accordingly, persons with vast assets may be dropped from the party's nomination expected late this year. The party's efforts to purge itself, however, will be limited as it has to recruit relatively wealthy members to finance its operation. The ruling party's annual budget is in the neighborhood of 10 billion won. The five-point resolution also states that the DJP will endeavor to create conditions in which the integrity of public officials can take root, that it will do its levelbest to avert the recurrence of actions by partymen that might endanger its image, that it will oblige its members to give prior notice about changes in their registered properties; and that the DJP is determined to stamp out any attempts to slander certain persons based on personal rivalry or animosity.

#### OPPOSITION TO SUBMIT 3 POLITICAL BILLS AGAIN

SK130005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Two opposition parties will again submit to the National Assembly three "political bills" which were voted down in the last 17-day special session of the National Assembly Wednesday, it was learned yesterday. They will make all efforts to have the three bills get through the forthcoming regular session of the parliament to start on Sept. 20. The bills are revisions of the local autonomy law, the basic press law and the grain management law.

Rep. Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, said: "Our party will forward the three bills once again to the parliament soon and will do the best to have them passed in the upcoming regular house session."

"If the bills fail to get endorsed," Rep. Im Said, "the DKP will make their passage one of campaign pledges for the forthcoming parliamentary elections." The general elections can be held at any time between Oct. 12 this year and late March next year.

Rep. Yi Song-su, chief policy maker of the second opposition Korea National Party, revealed that his party would re-submit its own bills to the house as soon as possible. With regard to amendment to the local autonomy law, the DKP demands that a self-rule system of provincial administrations be introduced by the end of 1985 at the latest and the KNP calls for its implementation by the end of June, 1985. In the revision of the grain management law, the opposition camp insists that government purchase prices of barley and rice should get parliamentary approval.

#### CHOSUN UNIVERSITY TO REINSTATE 8 PROFESSORS

SK130008 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP) -- Chosun University announced yesterday that it will reinstate eight of the 15 dismissed professors by next month before the fall semester begins. Seven of the 15 former professors have been denied reinstatement because many professors feared their reemployment might cause trouble among students, the school authorities said. The eight professors to be reemployed may start teaching in the fall semester, the authorities said. The eight professors are Choe Tong-yun, Yu Chae-yong and No Chong-hyon, Pak Song-sop and Kim Wan-su of law; Cho Hak-haeng of English literature; and Chae Kyong-sok of public administration.



SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES MARK REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW120053 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1628 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 11 (MONTSAME) -- At a gala meeting of the Ulaanbaatar public, devoted to the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution held in Ulaanbaatar July 10, Politbureau member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee, First Deputy Prime Minister T. Ragchaa said in part:

"It's symbolic that the 63rd anniversary of the people's revolution is being observed in the year of the 60th anniversaries of the 3rd Congress of the MPRP and of the proclamation of the MPR. These historic events were a direct continuation of the cause of the People's revolution, and important land-mark in creating the necessary prerequisites for Mongolia's transition to socialism and in building a socialist society. Remarkable is the fact that the present festivity takes place in the year of the 45th anniversary of the glorious victory of the Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors in the area of Halhin Gol where our revolutionary gains and socialist future were heroically safeguarded.

"The happy life of the Mongolian people and the present-day socialist reality became possible thanks to the victory of the People's Revolution of 1921. The major result of the revolutionary transformations in the MPR is the transition of the country from feudalism to socialism, the turning of it from an agrarian into an agrarian-industrial nation. The MPR became an inseparable component of the most advanced and just social system - the system of world socialism.

"The ever-lasting friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet people, founded by V.I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator, served and is serving as an inexhaustible source and a reliable guarantee of all our victories and achievements", the speaker noted.

"The MPR is a full-fledged member of the great family of the socialist community. The friendship and close cooperation of our country with the fraternal countries-members of the [words indistinct] are ever more strengthening and augmenting, which is evidenced by the recent Moscow economic summit of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member countries. The historic documents adopted at the Moscow summit have been welcomed by the Mongolian working people as a programme of further expanding and deepening the economic cooperation of the socialist community countries," T. Ragchaa noted.

"The MPR has been consistently conducting and is conducting the policy of further deepening and developing the fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, international solidarity with the international communist, workers and national-liberation movements. The Mongolian people are invariably in solidarity with the peoples fighting for the defence of revolutionary gains, for solving disputable issues through peaceful means, against imperialist and hegemonist forces. Our country is making efforts for establishing and developing good neighborly relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, warding off military threat and curbing the armaments race and for preserving peace.

"The MPRP and the MPR Government fully approve and warmly support the peaceloving foreign policy and practical activity of the parties and governments of other fraternal socialist countries directed at averting a nuclear war.

"The Soviet Union and the other countries of socialist community are regularly advancing important, concrete proposals and initiatives tallying with the basic interests of entire mankind. The constructive measures being undertaken by the CPSU and Soviet Government on the international arena, are playing invaluable role in preserving and consolidating peace and security, solving pressing international problems.

"The problem of ensuring and strengthening peace and security in the Asian Continent duly holds an important place in the strategy of struggle for peace the world over. In the present complicated conditions of the international situation this question assumes special significance. The USA is attempting to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a spring-board of aggression. Especially, the policy of the USA Administration on knocking together the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance, is becoming more active. The revival of militarism in Japan poses the danger not only to the given region, but also for the entire Asian Continent.

"The historical lessons of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union as well as of the Halhin Gol battles remind the adventuristic forces what will be the doom of any aggression while the peoples of good-will -- the need of rallying in the struggle for peace the world over. [sentence as received]

"As is known, the 18th Congress of the MPRP put forward a proposal to work out and sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific. In regard to the Asian Continent, our country will continue promoting the consolidation of peace and security in Asia through the joint efforts of the Asian countries", said First Deputy Prime Minister of the MPR T. Ragchaa.

#### Leaders Present Wreaths

OW120058 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1611 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 11 (MONTSAME) -- Ceremonies of laying of wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Monument, the tombs of the founders of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and people's state D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan and also the monument to Soviet soldiers on the Zaysan Hill were held on July 10, honouring the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Present at the ceremony were Yu. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh and other party and government leaders of Mongolia, ministers, heads of departments and public organisations, partisans of the 1921 people's revolution, veterans of revolutionary struggle, generals and officers of the Mongolian People's Army and heads and staff of foreign diplomatic missions accredited at Ulaanbaatar.

WHITE BOOK REVIEWS CHINESE 'CRIMES' -- PART I

BK111430 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 10 -- The white book on Chinese rulers' crimes against Kampuchea, made public by the PRK Foreign Ministry Tuesday afternoon, will be broadcast in full by SPK beginning from this transmission. Following is the first instalment:

Foreword

The greatest calamity that ever happened to the Kampuchean people in their history was the genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot gang. This was also a crime without precedent in the history of mankind. The Pol Pot gang was the hand that committed the crime but the mastermind behind it was China, as Pol Pot's felonies served the interests of China. Without Chinese support the genocidal Pol Pot clique would not have been able to carry out such horrendous offences against the Kampuchean people, just as without the support of the American imperialists, Israel will not be able to perpetrate such intolerable crimes against the Arab and Palestinian peoples.

The Chinese rulers who in the past gave the greatest support and encouragement to Pol Pot's genocide are at present fostering the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival in the hope of making it possible for them once again to impose their criminal regime on Kampuchea.

This criminal policy pursued by the Chinese rulers against Kampuchea is deeply rooted in Chinese strategy both global and with regard to Southeast Asia.

Ever since the (?founding) of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese rulers' consistent policy has been to quickly build China into the number one power-holding hegemony over the whole world. But they have run into an acute contradiction [words indistinct] their immense ambition they have only limited means; their economic and military strength was far below the major powers in the world[word indistinct] and the [word indistinct] as (?came) at a time when in the world arena two antagonistic forces had taken shape. On one side are the countries of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace, of which the Soviet Union served as a rampart and a solid prop; on the other side are the imperialist and reactionary forces headed by the U.S. imperialists. Faced with such a situation and bent on achieving their unchanging objective -- to quickly become a world power -- the Chinese rulers have devised extremely adventurous economic plans such as the "Big Leap Forward" in the 1950's and the overambitious "four-modernization" plan in the 1970's. At the same time, over the past thirty years and more, they have repeatedly changed their global strategy with a view to taking advantage of the struggle between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, of the struggle between the forces of revolution and peace against warlike [words indistinct] opposition to counterrevolutionary forces to the Soviet Union and world revolution. As expounded in Deng Xiaoping's philosophy: "It doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white so long as it catches mice," in the eyes of the Chinese rulers, both friend and foe, revolution and counter-revolution, war and peace are only pawns serving their big-power and hegemonistic interests.

Nowhere else in the world has this chauvinistic and selfish Chinese strategy been conducted more fully and brazenly than in Southeast Asia. This is the only area in the world where continual warfare has taken place over the past forty years; it was also the scene of the bloodiest war of aggression ever waged by imperialism. The extremely resolute struggle conducted by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries which ended in victory contributed to the collapse of old colonialism and [words indistinct]. China regards Southeast Asia as its traditional sphere of influence and the only place in the world where it could expand, for [words indistinct] tools and means serving its strategic interests.



Over the past thirty years, the Chinese rulers' strategy [words indistinct] at one time they would side with the revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia fighting against imperialism and reaction, at another time they would side with the imperialist and reactionary forces against the revolutionary forces, at one time they would urge the Maoist parties in this area to step up their struggle against bourgeois governments in Southeast Asia; at another time they would pressure those parties into giving up armed struggle and accepting compromises with those governments. But whatever twists and turns Chinese strategy may have taken, its unchanging objective has been to [word indistinct] the Southeast Asian countries and the communist parties in these countries into China's orbit and put them in its service at each stage whatever the consequences to the peoples in this area and to Chinese allies.

In their execution of this strategy, over the past thirty years and more, the Chinese rulers have been involved ever more deeply in a criminal policy toward the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese and Lao peoples as well. In the 1950's, along with reaching a compromise with the U.S. imperialists leading to an end to the Korean war, China worked out a compromise with France at the expense of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam at the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina. These two compromises served its strategy of detente with France and the U.S.A., put an early end to two wars close to Chinese borders, and brought about peaceful circumstances in which China was able to quickly build up its economy and become one of the five major powers engaged in settling world affairs. China approved a solution resulting in the partition of Vietnam and Laos and the creation of buffer zone along its southern border, the interests of the Kampuchean revolution were sacrificed for Kampuchea is far from Chinese borders and because China wanted to maintain the declining influence of France in the southern part of the Indochinese peninsula in order to keep away the U.S. while compelling the revolutionary forces in Indochina to depend on China.

In the 1960's China took advantage of Vietnam's war of resistance against U.S. aggression in order to bolster forces in the world and oppose both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Seeking to monopolize support to Vietnam, it opposed the setting up of a world front of support to Vietnam against U.S. aggression that would also include the Soviet Union and opposed Vietnam's threefold struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. At that time, China was already using Kampuchea to keep a check on Vietnam. Several cards were used (Sihanouk, Pol Pot, Lon Nol, Son Sann) in order to control Kampuchea, divide this country from Vietnam and Laos and wreck the united front of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries fighting against U.S. imperialism with a view to holding in check the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression. In the early 1970's, China tried to use the wars of resistance conducted by the three Indochinese peoples to serve its strategy of collusion with the U.S.A. to oppose the Soviet Union, counter the world revolution, and take the revolution in the three Indochinese countries into China's orbit. (?As late as 1971) China struck a bargain with the U.S.A. at the expense of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, just as it had done with France in 1954. The Chinese rulers [word indistinct] to a solution that would allow the Americans to withdraw their troops from South Vietnam while maintaining there their puppets in exchange for American withdrawal from Taiwan of at the same time they tried to prevent complete liberation of Kampuchea and Laos.

The total and complete victory of the anti-American resistance waged by the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos opened a new era for the three Indochinese countries, in which they would enjoy independence and engage in national construction while an end would be put to American military presence in Indochina and Thailand and to military confrontation in Southeast Asia, and peaceful co-existence would begin among countries in this region.

But that the three Indochinese countries should be independent and united and that peace, stability and cooperation should prevail in Southeast Asia were unacceptable to the Chinese rulers; that situation, in their eyes, would raise the greatest obstacle to their policy of hegemony and expansion. Starting in 1975, they strove to control the Pol Pot gang and use them as tool and instrument on Chinese hegemonistic policy with regard to the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia as a whole. They provoked genocide in Kampuchea, attacked Vietnam, plotted rebellions in Laos and caused a crisis in Southeast Asia. Practising the divide and rule policy, China created chaos in Indochina and Southeast Asia and has used that crisis to set up a common front with Thailand, Japan, and the ASEAN countries in this region and has entered into ever closer collusion with the U.S.A. in order to oppose the Soviet Union in the world arena and implement its ambition of "four-modernization" plan.

Over the past five years, China has used the so-called "Kampuchean problem" as its trump-card in tightening Sino-American collusion against the Soviet Union, negating an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, maintaining confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, forming a common front with the U.S.A. Japan and ASEAN to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival, encircle and isolate Vietnam, and use Pol Pot gang to seize hold of Kampuchea once again.

[Words indistinct] the consistent and unchanging policy of the Chinese rulers is to subdue the three Indochinese countries and use them in the interests of China's strategy. Like the ploys of feudal China in former times and the present-day colonialists, militarists and imperialists, the Chinese rulers regard Vietnam as their main target of conquest for this country hold the most important strategic position in the Chinese policy of getting control over the three countries of Indochina; they also attach more importance to Laos than to Kampuchea owing to the former's common border with China. In the twenty-five years from 1950 to 1975, Kampuchea was used as a pawn to control and weaken Vietnam and Laos. Only after the shameful American failure in Indochina and the complete failure of China in trying to subdue Vietnam and Laos did the Chinese rulers strive to seize control of Kampuchea and begin using the genocidal Pol Pot gang as their main tool to oppose the three Indochinese countries and sever their strategy of expansion and hegemony in Southeast Asia and the world.

The convergence on China's hegemonistic big-power interests on the one hand, and the extravagant personal ambitions, the greed for supreme power and the reactionary ideology of the Pol Pot gang on the other, was an important factor leading to the disastrous genocide killing more than three million Kampucheans and creating a threat to the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The crimes perpetrated by the Chinese rulers against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos over the past thirty years could not turn back the victorious development of the revolution in the three countries. They may create many more difficulties to our people, but one thing is certain: Our people have gone through the bloodiest years and the greatest trials and nothing can prevent us from advancing side by side with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos on the road of independence and freedom, nothing can prevent the peoples of Southeast Asia from building relations of peace, friendship and cooperation, and turning an area which has fallen victim to the longest and bloodiest war in the world over the past forty years into a region of lasting and durable peace and stability.

#### China's Policy Toward Kampuchea in the 1950's

[Words indistinct] People's Republic of China was torn at that time (?against) the U.S. imperialists, who were bringing the cold war to a peak and frantically opposing the Soviet Union and world revolution.

In Asia the Americans lent vigorous support and assistance to the French colonialists in stepping up their aggression on the three Indochinese countries, while frenziedly preparing for a [word indistinct] war in the Korean peninsula. Under those circumstances, in order to ensure China's security in face of the policy of encirclement and hostility by U.S. imperialism and with a view to getting economic assistance in national rehabilitation and construction, the Chinese rulers practised the policy of "leaning on one side," in definitely siding with the Soviet Union. In February 1958, China signed a treaty of [word indistinct] and military assistance with the Soviet Union. In October 1950, as the American aggressors in Korea fanned up the flames of war close to the Sino-Korean border and directly threatened the security of China, the Beijing leaders sent one million volunteer troops across the border to "fight the Americanization of Korea." However, because they had not won power, the Chinese leaders badly needed peace in order to rehabilitate the economy and build the country.

[Word indistinct] the first Chinese five year plan was worked out [words indistinct] implementation, China wanted to see a quick end to the wars being fought at its northeastern and southern gates. This was expressed in the words said by Wang Bingnan, general secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Geneva conference on Indochina in 1954, to Colonel Guillermaz on the French delegation: "China has begun implementing its First Five-Year Plan, and the economic [approximately 7-minute passage indistinct] stated at Geneva.

China's above-mentioned overall strategy in the 1950's governed and determined its policy toward Kampuchea in the same period.

1. China's sell-out of the Kampuchean people and the Indochinese peoples as a whole at the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina:

After the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, in August 1953, the then Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai said in a speech on Korea: "The Korean Armistice Agreement may serve as a model for the settlement of other conflicts."

The general trend of opinion in the world at that time was that the Korea and Indochina wars should be settled through negotiation. Against that background, the conference of foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., Great Britain and France meeting in Berlin in January 1954 decided to convene an international conference at Geneva in April 1954, with the participation of the People's Republic of China and the parties concerned with a view to a settlement of the Korean problem and the Indochina war.

At the time of the convening of the Geneva conference, the war of resistance of the Kampuchean people against the French colonialists, thanks to coordination with and important assistance from the peoples and armed forces of fraternal Vietnam and Laos, particularly from Vietnamese volunteer troops, had won very great successes, both political and military.

In the political field, on 17 April 1950, in order to consolidate the unified guidance of the resistance, a national conference of people's representatives had been convened. The conference approved the general line of the resistance and adopted the national flag and national anthem of new Kampuchea. It elected the Central Committee of the National United Front (Issarak Front) and the Khmer Central Committee for National Liberation, later changed to Resistance Government of Kampuchea, with Comrade Son Ngoc Minh as president.



On 19 April 1950, in the name of the resistance government, President Son Ngoc Minh made public the Manifesto of Independence of the Kampuchean People and in July of the same year the government issued Decree No. 1 promulgating democratic liberties for the people. The resistance government and the Issarak Front had bases in all provinces throughout the country in the liberated rural areas as well as in cities still temporarily occupied by the enemy. On 28 June 1951, Kampuchean communists convened a congress and decided to found the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The congress elected the party's leadership headed by Comrades Son Ngoc Minh and Tou Samouth. Under the party's leadership, the administration and the front gave guidance to all resistance activities, especially political struggles in the occupied towns and cities. Coordination grew even closer between the resistance war waged by the Kampuchean people and that conducted by the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, forming a solid bloc, the Viet-Khmer-Lao resistance front, which benefited from the sympathy and support of progressive people through the world, France included.

In the military field, Issarak troops and guerrillas were active everywhere in the country including areas close to towns and cities still occupied by the enemy, such as Battambang, Kompong Chhnang. Issarak companies put out of action whole companies of French and puppet troops. Between December 1953 and May 1954, 9,000 enemy troops were put out of action. With popular assistance, Issarak troops established strong guerrilla bases in the highlands and the plains, which could be easily defended and supplied. The guerrilla base in western Kampuchea occupied an area of 10,000 square kilometres stretching from the Vietnamese to the Thai borders and including Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang Provinces. The liberated areas under the control of the resistance government accounted for two-thirds of the national territory with nearly half of the country's population.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces comprised about 50,000 members of the militia, [words indistinct] defence corps, and 11 platoons of district troops. In 63 districts out of a total of 89 there existed revolutionary bases, and in 36 districts the bases were solid enough to support frequent guerrilla activities. The revolutionary mass organizations had a total membership of 790,000 by October 1954, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party had a total membership of 1,800, active in 165 party cells. In 50 districts out of a total of 89, party district committees were functioning.

The French colonialists had to acknowledge that they found themselves in a difficult situation in Kampuchea and in Indochina as a whole. In his book [words indistinct] (?Indochinese) Henri Navarre, the then commander-in-chief of the French Expeditionary Corps in Indochina, depicted the critical situation of his troops in Vietnam, then recognised that in Laos and Kampuchea the resistance forces "controlled vast regions and their influence in the remaining part of the country was enough to create trouble for the governments favourable to our cause." He went on to say that in southern Laos and in Kampuchea, battalions of resistance troops "had advanced for south of Seno, successively threatened Saravane and Pakse then captured Voeunsai and boldly scoured the jungle of northern Kampuchea in search of pro-Vietminh elements, aggravating the political decomposition of the country."

The above successes won by the armed forces and people of Kampuchea were in tune with the successes achieved by the Lao Armed Forces and people in northern, central and southern Laos, and with those recorded by the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people, especially the historic Dien Bien Phu victory. Those successes won by the people of Vietnam and of Indochina as a whole drove the French colonialists into a tight corner throughout the Indochinese battlefield. When Mendes-France became prime minister (11 June 1954), French commanders submitted to him a report, the gist of which was that the military situation in Indochina, for the French, "was extremely dangerous, even distressing, was extremely dangerous, even distressing, and may be dramatically aggravated in the coming weeks."

As pointed out in the white book "The Truth About Vietnamese-Chinese Relations Over the Past Thirty Years" issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: "After Dien Bien Phu, it was clear that with the assistance of the socialist system, it was possible for the armed forces and people of Vietnam to liberate the whole country." The great victories won by Vietnam, the main battlefield in Indochina at that time, brought about a political and military situation that was extremely favourable to the revolution in Kampuchea and Laos, which was able to march forward and defeat the common enemy, complete the national liberation revolution and win back peace, independence, unity and territorial integrity for each country. The successes won by the Kampuchean people and armed forces called for the participation of the Kampuchean Resistance Government in the Geneva conference, as pointed out in the declaration of April 1954 of this government on the Geneva conference. Also in April 1954, the Kampuchean Resistance Government sent a delegation to Geneva, headed by Foreign Minister Keo Mani.

But the Chinese leaders pursued other objectives at Geneva. Francois Joyaum, a French scholar specialized in the study of Chinese foreign policy, wrote: "The forthcoming negotiations on Indochina fully answered the national interests of China: They would create favourable conditions for a lessening of tension in the Far East, indispensable for Chinese economic development; eliminate (if they were fruitful) the danger of massive American intervention in the conflict; make it possible for the Beijing government to put an end to the discrimination at the United Nations against China; highlight the big-power status of the People's Republic of China in the international arena; finally provide an opportunity for commercial negotiations with the West."

In order to attain these ends the Chinese leaders used their trump-card-- the fact that China had been the main supplier of military assistance and controlled the only supply route to the three Indochinese countries--to pressure the latter into agreeing to concessions which did not correspond to the balance of forces on the battlefield and were harmful to their revolutionary cause in general and to the Kampuchean cause in particular.

China's sell-out of the interests of the Kampuchean people was evident in the following facts:

A) The Chinese leaders reached a separate agreement with the French in disconnecting the questions of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, accepting the administrations set up by the French to represent Kampuchea and Laos; opposed the legitimate demand of the resistance governments of Kampuchea and Pathet Lao to send delegates to the Geneva conference on Indochina; agreed with the Western countries in compelling Vietnamese volunteer troops to withdraw from Kampuchea and Laos.

As its name implied, the Geneva conference on Indochina aimed at putting an end to the French war against the three Indochinese countries; this could not be done by disconnecting the three questions of Kampuchea. Laos questions were to be solved there had to be the participation of the resistance governments of these two countries. [sentence as received] However, at the conference, two different lines were pursued. The Indochinese revolutionaries held that the Vietnam question, the Kampuchea question and the Laos question were bound together, for this was a joint struggle of the three countries against a common enemy. Every success won by one country would be a success for the other two; in particular, every success won by Vietnam would have a great influence on winning a successful settlement of the Laos and Kampuchea questions.

The line advocated by France and the U.S.A. had Chinese support: It consisted in separating the Vietnam question from the Kampuchea and Laos questions. Indeed, Vietnam being the main battlefield, the great victory then won by Vietnam would lead to an overall solution that would benefit all three Indochinese countries. On the other hand, if the three questions were dealt with separately, the victory won by Vietnam would see its effect restrained while a deal could be easily reached to the detriment of the three Indochinese countries.

Right at the opening session of the conference (8 May 1954) the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Pham Van Dong, put forward a draft resolution calling for an invitation to be sent to the resistance governments of Kampuchea and Laos to participate in the work of the conference. Then in the session held on 10 May 1954 and subsequent sessions, Pham Van Dong repeatedly pointed out the great dimension and significance of the resistance conducted by Kampuchea and Laos and stressed that the Vietnam question could not be separated from the Kampuchea and Laos questions. The French press of the time reported that "Pham Van Dong refused all separation of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian cases. The Pathet Lao and Khmer Issarak have real existence, he said. They are waging a war for national liberation and the problem is the same in all three Indochinese countries." Pham Van Dong "did not give way an inch on the question whether the problems of the Pathet Lao and the Khmers could be discussed separately from that of Vietnam."

The Chinese delegation at first gave perfunctory support to this stand "in order to prevent the Americans from taking advantage of the three questions being disconnected and building military bases in Laos and Kampuchea, and to highlight China's role as the revolutionary militant in Asia." But after the failure of the Geneva conference on Korea, which met from 26 April to 15 June 1954, it made an about-face.

Zhou Enlai, the head of the Chinese delegation, held private talks with Eden, head of the British delegation, Bidault, head of the French delegation, and on 23 June 1954 with Mendes-France, the Swiss capital. In these separate talks, China unilaterally made concessions harmful to the revolution in Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam: It agreed to the Kampuchea and Laos questions being separated from the Vietnam question; it recognised the Government of the Kingdom of Kampuchea and that of the Kingdom of Laos, which meant that it tacitly denied the existence of the resistance governments in these two countries, which it wished would become neutral and would maintain the monarchy; it gave up the demand that the Kampuchean and Lao resistance governments participate in the Geneva conference; it reached an agreement with France whereby Vietnamese volunteers would have to withdraw from Kampuchea and Laos. In exchange for those concessions, it only demanded that there be no American military bases in Indochina.

B) The Chinese leaders worked hand in glove with the French colonialists and exerted maximum pressure in order to arrive at a solution that was detrimental to the revolution in Kampuchea and in (?Indochina) as a whole and did not reflect the successes won by the peoples of Kampuchea and of all three Indochinese countries on the battlefield.

Only after having reached an outline agreement with China on the Indochinese problem did France engage in negotiations with the Vietnamese delegation on concrete matters. As for China, it stayed behind the scenes and strove to pressure Vietnam into making concessions.

Among the concrete problems to be debated, two were directly related to the future of the Kampuchean revolution: One was the problem of the regroupment zone for the Kampuchean resistance forces, the other was to ensure for the Kampuchean revolution contact with and support from the revolution in Vietnam and Laos.



On the question of the regroupment zone, the stand of the Kampuchean Resistance Government as voiced by the Vietnamese delegation at the conference was that there should be two regroupment areas for the resistance forces in Kampuchea: one located east and northeast of the Mekong River, and one southwest of it. This demand not only reflected the successes won by the armed forces and people of Kampuchea and the balance of forces on the battlefield at that time, as mentioned above, but also aimed at ensuring a solid base for the Kampuchean revolution where it could maintain and develop its strength, later to advance toward total victory. But the Chinese leaders' design ran counter to that legitimate demand. China wanted to drive the French from northern Vietnam and northern Laos, which lie close to her frontier, in order to turn them into a screen and a buffer zone serving the defence and security of south China; as for Kampuchea which has no common border with China and could be no part of that buffer zone, the Chinese leaders agreed to let the French occupy the whole of this country. Moreover, in Beijing's calculations, a compromise with France, a declining imperialist power, was allowed to maintain its influence in the whole of Kampuchea, the major part of Laos and the south of Vietnam. This would for the time being prevent the Americans from penetrating into this region and threatening China's security. For this reason, maximum pressure was exerted by Beijing, and finally the Kampuchean resistance forces had to be demobilized on the spot, for want of a regroupment zone. The resistance government was nominally abolished.

Another very important question for the Kampuchean revolution was that it should be able to maintain contact with and receive support from the revolution in Vietnam and Laos. As proved by the facts of the anti-French resistance, the three Indochinese countries constituted a single battlefield and only through mutual assistance and coordinated struggle was the revolution in all three of them able to record successes. The determination of a provisional military demarcation line in Vietnam was bound up with that question, as is known by everyone, in the course of negotiations with the French, the Vietnamese delegation consistently and resolutely demanded that the provisional military demarcation line follow the 13th Parallel. The Vietnamese position corresponded to the balance of forces on the Vietnamese battlefield and was also aimed at ensuring a solid prop for the Kampuchean revolution by having the liberated part of Vietnam lie close to the border with Kampuchea. But in this question, as in that of the regroupment zone, the Chinese leaders pressured Vietnam into accepting the provisional partition of the country along the 17th Parallel, thus making it impossible for the Kampuchean revolution to lean on the liberated areas of Vietnam and Laos for support.

The victory of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreements have gone down in history as having started the collapse of the colonial system and old-style colonialism in the world. However, because of the betrayal perpetrated by the Chinese leaders, the Geneva settlement prevented the revolution in the three Indochinese countries from quickly winning total victory as was allowed by the balance of forces on the Indochinese battlefield at that time.

With the Geneva settlement of 1954, the Chinese leaders had achieved their ends: to end a war close to China's southern borders which might expand through direct American intervention; create a security belt along those borders; maintain a balance between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces in Indochina, in which China would be able to take advantage of their weaknesses to serve its selfish national interests.

The Chinese leaders repeated that performance at the Geneva conference on Laos in 1961-62. For the sake of their selfish interests they again did harm to the Indochinese revolution. At that conference, the question came up of dividing Laos into two zones: one to be controlled by the revolutionary forces, the other by the rightist forces.

China proposed that a north zone and a south zone be established. The north zone, to be put under the control of the Lao revolutionary forces would lie along China's southern border and would contribute to ensuring its security. The Lao revolutionary forces did not agree: They demanded that an east zone and a west zone be established, lying along the Mekong River and the Indochinese Cordillera. This would be beneficial to the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. The east zone, to be controlled by the Lao revolutionary forces, would run north-south and be a corridor linking the three countries. The famous Ho Chi Minh Trail was later to run along this corridor and was a vital communication and supply line in the victorious struggle of the three Indochinese countries against U.S. imperialism.

With regard to Kampuchea in particular, in spite of the very great successes won by the resistance forces, the greatest harm was done to Kampuchean national interests in the 1954 Geneva agreements. After 1954, the Kampuchean revolution ran into tremendous difficulties and suffered savage repression at the hands of the Sihanouk administration. This brought about favourable conditions for the rise of the Pol Pot gang, the agents of Beijing, who would later on seize control of the revolutionary leadership and bring disaster to the country.

C) The Chinese leaders strove to befriend the Sihanouk administration and to use Kampuchea as an asset to be kept in reserve to serve China's strategy. Following the end of the wars in Korea and Indochina, while trying to keep a check on the struggle waged by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and maintain the status quo on the Indochinese peninsula, a situation that would serve their balancing game, the Chinese leaders upheld a policy of peaceful co-existence with the regimes in South Asia and Southeast Asia, including the Sihanouk administration in Kampuchea. This policy had already been in evidence at Geneva in 1954, the Chinese delegation had had contacts with pro-French regimes in Kampuchea, Laos and even with the Ngo Dinh Diem regime just rigged up by the Americans in Saigon; it had proposed that diplomatic relations be established with those regimes. After the conclusion of the Geneva agreements, China established diplomatic relations with the Governments of the Kingdom of Kampuchea and the Kingdom of Laos, but failed to do so with regard to the puppet regime in Saigon owing to Ngo Dinh Diem's refusal.

At the Bandung conference in April 1955, Zhou Enlai had contacts with Sihanouk and thereafter relations between China and that regime took place in many fields and at a significant tempo. Worth noticing were Zhou Enlai's visits to Kampuchea in November 1956 and May 1960, and Sihanouk's visit to China in February 1956, December 1960, February 1963... leading to a gradual development in relations between the two sides. Diplomatic relations were officially instituted in July 1958, [word indistinct] substantial aid to Sihanouk. Between 1956 and 1960, this aid amounted to 19.9 million U.S. dollars, nearly equal to Chinese aid to Indonesia in the same period (56.2 million dollars). Beijing's efforts to befriend Sihanouk were due to the fact that, according to Zhou Enlai, the policy Sihanouk was following was one of "pro-French neutrality" and that "he should be won over so that the Americans could be kept in check and a good influence be exerted on the French." The Chinese leaders also planned to use Sihanouk as a reserve pawn for their strategy in Indochina.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NEWS CONFERENCE ON WHITE BOOK

BK121240 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a news conference at the Vat Phnum Hotel at 1500 on 10 July to make public a white book on the Chinese rulers' crimes against Kampuchea in the presence of Comrade Dith Mounthy, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Attending were representatives of friendly countries' embassies to Kampuchea as well as local and foreign journalists and radio and television correspondents.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Dith Mounthy stressed:

[Begin recording] Ladies, gentlemen, comrades: Today, the Foreign Ministry organizes this news conference to make public a white book about the crimes committed by the Chinese ruling circles against Kampuchea.

After the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos had achieved the great victory in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists in 1975, the three peoples should have been allowed to live in peace and happiness so that they would be able to mobilize their strength for national reconstruction and the whole of Southeast Asia should have recovered peace and stability so that relations of friendship and cooperation among the countries in the region could be developed. However, the Kampuchean people experienced the bitter tragedy of the Pol Pot gang's genocide. Their revival has been strewn with grief and hardship left behind by the genocidal regime. The Kampuchean people's existence has been constantly threatened and seriously affected. The so-called Kampuchean issue has been raised on a daily basis.

The goodwill and all efforts for peace displayed by the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos have won the growing recognition and acceptance of progressive opinion in the world, including the ruling circles of a number of ASEAN countries. However, this goodwill still encounters obstacles and resistance. Who is the root cause of this situation?

Historical facts of the past 30 years and more are thoroughly and clearly recorded in this white book, which also analyzes the direct cause and source of this situation created by the policy of expansion and hegemony pursued by the Beijing ruling circles. This white book also deals particularly with the so-called Kampuchean issue raised by the Beijing ruling circles for their own interests in the past historical stage in order to implement their unchanging strategy.

Historical facts showed that in the 1950's, while China made a compromise with the Americans to bring an end to the Korean war, it also reached a compromise with France at the expense of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos at the Geneva conference on Indochina in 1954 with the aim of ending two wars close to its own territory and bringing about peaceful circumstances in which China was able to quickly build up its economy and become one of the five major powers engaged in settling Asian affairs.

For this reason, the three Indochinese countries were the losing parties, particularly Kampuchea, which is located far from China and has no common border with it. Therefore, the interests of the Kampuchean revolution were totally sacrificed by China. At the 1954 Geneva conference, although the Kampuchean revolution won great victories at the same time as the revolution in Vietnam and Laos, China put pressure on Kampuchea and did not allow the Kampuchean revolution's representative to participate. Meanwhile, the Chinese ruling circles compelled the Kampuchean revolution to dissolve its forces on the spot and denied the Kampuchean revolution all its support. At that time, despite the fact that the representative of Vietnam worked hard to protect the interests of the Kampuchean revolution, China, which colluded with French colonialism, continued to put pressure on us.



In the 1960's, while taking advantage of the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. imperialist struggle to muster strength to oppose both the Americans and the Russians, China made use of Kampuchea to put pressure on Vietnam. In order to achieve this objective, China resorted simultaneously to several cards in Kampuchea such as Sihanouk, Pol Pot, and Lon Nol in order to put pressure on Vietnam, separate Kampuchea from Vietnam and Laos, and undermine the united front of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries in their anti-U.S. imperialist resistance.

In the early 1970's, China tried to use the wars of resistance conducted by the three Indochinese countries to serve its strategy of collusion with U.S. imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union, counter world revolution, and take the revolution in the three Indochinese countries into China's orbit.

As late as 1971, China struck a bargain with U.S. imperialism at the expense of the three Indochinese countries, just as it had done with France in 1954. They agreed to a solution that would allow the Americans to withdraw their troops from South Vietnam while maintaining their puppets there in exchange for American withdrawal from Taiwan, and at the same time they tried to prevent complete liberation of Kampuchea and Laos.

The total and complete victory of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation waged by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in 1975 constituted a major obstacle to China's strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia. Starting in 1975, China strove to control the Pol Pot gang and urged them to do away with the progressive elements and authentic revolutionary Kampuchean cadres and bring about the danger of genocide in Kampuchea. China used them as an important instrument in committing aggression against Vietnam and plotted rebellions and coup attempts in Laos. Practicing the divide and conquer policy, China created chaos in Southeast Asia and has used that crisis to further collude with the Americans in order to oppose the Soviet Union and implement its overambitious "4-modernizations" plan.

Over the past 5 years, China has used the so-called Kampuchean problem as its trump card in tightening Sino-U.S. relations, maintaining confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina, and preserving its alliance with the United States, Japan, and the ASEAN countries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival, encircle and isolate Vietnam, and use the Pol Pot gang to seize hold of Kampuchea once again.

This situation shows that the consistent unchanging policy of the Chinese reactionary clique in the past 30 years has been to subdue the three Indochinese countries by all means and to use Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam in China's strategic interests.

For this reason, China is the main cause of crisis in present-day Southeast Asia. Without China's support, the Pol Pot gang would not have lasted to the present. Without China's opposition, ASEAN and Indochina would have already agreed to hold dialogue and would have settled all the problems in Southeast Asia. If China ceased its threat and stopped using Thailand as an instrument and base for fostering, feeding, and arming the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups, Vietnam would have already completely withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea.

This obvious situation clearly proves two principal facts: First, the close solidarity with Vietnam and Laos and the relentless contribution to the strengthening of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries are the law of development of the Kampuchean revolution as well as that of Vietnam and Laos. They are also a factor ensuring all victories of the Kampuchean people in fighting the common enemies as well as in building the country. The Kampuchean people are determined to enhance and defend this bond of close solidarity and to oppose all divisive maneuvers of the Chinese ruling circles and other reactionary forces.

Second, with regard to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and other neighboring countries of Southeast Asia, the Kampuchean people have a sole common desire: peace and stability in the region. The policy of the PRK, like that of Vietnam and Laos, is permeated with goodwill displayed through the major initiatives repeatedly advanced at the various Indochinese foreign ministers conferences and at the summit conference of the three countries.

The current obstacle to the settlement of problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia comes from the fact that China continues to foster the Pol Pot gang and other stooges with the hope of seeing them return to power in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people have been victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We cannot accept the genocidal gang, our own hangmen, as our representatives. The most important question now is to eliminate Pol Pot, who is China's important tool. Only by so doing can we create favorable conditions for a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

The crimes of the Chinese rulers against Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos over the past 30 years could not turn back the victorious development of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. They may create many more difficulties for the Kampuchean people, but one thing is certain: Our people have gone through the bloodiest years and the greatest trials and tests and nothing can prevent us from advancing side by side with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos on the road of independence and freedom and nothing can prevent the peoples of Southeast Asia from building relations of peace, friendship, and cooperation and turning this area which has fallen victim to the longest and bloodiest war in the world over the past 40 years into a region of lasting and durable peace and friendship.

In their history, the Kampuchean people have gone through many catastrophes. The expansionist policy of the Thai feudalists brought about the fall of the glorious Angkor era. The domination of the colonialists, militarists, and imperialists caused the Kampuchean people to become foreigners' slaves. However, the Chinese expansionists pushed the whole Kampuchean people toward the abyss of extinction. The Kampuchean people will never forget the crimes of the genocidal gang and their masters -- the Beijing reactionaries. At the same time, the Kampuchean people also clearly understand that, like them, the Chinese people are also victims of the big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese rulers. The Kampuchean people are resolutely opposed to the Chinese rulers' hostile policy, but they respect and highly appreciate the traditional bonds of friendship with the Chinese people. For this reason, the PRK is always ready to sign a treaty of peaceful coexistence with the PRC on the basis of the principles of unconditional respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; nonaggression; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and settlement of all disputes through peaceful means. The Kampuchean people are confident that the abnormal situation between the two countries is only temporary and that the traditional relations of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the two peoples will certainly be restored in the interests of both peoples, of the peoples in Southeast Asia, and of the people in the world as a whole.

Regarding Thailand, the Kampuchean people nurture hatred for the Thai expansionists, but we distinguish between the Thai people and the Thai reactionaries. The Kampuchean people treasure the bonds of friendship with the Thai people and wish to establish relations of friendship and long-standing cooperation with the other countries in Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political system; non-use of armed forces or armed intimidation; mutual benefit; and settlement of all disputes through peaceful negotiations.

The policy and position of goodwill displayed by Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos in agreeing to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea on 23 June constitute another testimony of Kampuchea's and Vietnam's goodwill in implementation of the statement of the Vientiane summit conference of February 1983. The ASEAN countries should respond positively to this goodwill.

Anyone who sincerely cares for peace and stability in this region should vigorously demand that China and Thailand give up their designs and answer to this goodwill. [end recording]

The press conference ended at 1745 in a very cordial atmosphere of solidarity.

CHEA SIM GREETES MPR COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

BK120712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, sent his warm greetings to A.B. Altangerel, chairman of the People's Great Hural.

In his message, Chairman Chea Sim affirmed that he is delighted at the achievements scored during the past 63 years by the Mongolian people who have enjoyed a splendid period marking the great development of their national economy. The Kampuchean leader expressed the conviction that the bonds of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries and peoples will develop more on the basis of proletarian internationalism in the interest of peace and socialism.

VONADK: SRV SENDS FRESH TROOPS INTO SIEM REAP

BK120754 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] From the end of June to August, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 300 fresh soldiers from Vietnam to Svay Leu district and Damdek market in Siem Reap Province. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not withdrawn even a single soldier from Kampuchea. On the contrary, they have kept sending in more troops to massacre our people and exterminate our race.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas pledge to unite firmly and launch all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.



PARTY, STATE GREETINGS ON MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK110659 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] On 11 July, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, in Ulaanbaatar. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the government, and the entire people of Laos, and in our own names, we would like to convey comradely and fraternal salutations, warm greetings, and militant solidarity to you, comrades, and through you, to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the People's Great Hural, the government, and all fraternal people of Mongolia.

Sixty-three years ago, the Mongolian people, under the correct leadership of the MPRP and with assistance from the Soviet Union, rose up united and fought resolutely and heroically against foreign aggressors, thereby completely liberating the country. The historic victory of the Mongolian people marked a significant milestone in the political and social life of Mongolia and ushered in a new era -- an era of national construction along the path of socialism. With a persistent, vigorous spirit of being owners of the country and with great support and assistance from the Soviet Union as well as close cooperation from other socialist countries, the Mongolian people have successfully built and developed their socialist country in all respects. The material and cultural life of the Mongolian people has been improved with each passing day.

We highly appreciate the significant contribution made by the MPR to the common cause of struggle for the cohesion and strength of the socialist community, for the maintenance of world peace and security, and in opposition to all schemes and acts of intervention, aggression, sabotage, and subversion of the imperialists, the big-nation expansionist-hegemonists, and other reactionary powers.

Since ancient times, the peoples of Laos and Mongolia have maintained fine friendship and close solidarity on the basis of the common ideals. Our Lao party, government, and people have always enjoyed precious support and assistance, both material and spiritual, from the party, government, and people of Mongolia in our past cause of national salvation as well as in our present cause of defending and building our socialist country.

On this occasion, we would like to express profound gratitude to you, comrades, for the aforesaid great assistance and support given to us. We are elated to note that the time-honored fraternal relations, solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Laos and Mongolia have developed fruitfully each day. We again take this glorious occasion to express profound thanks and gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people of Mongolia for having always provided invaluable support and assistance to the Lao revolution. We wish the Mongolian people ever greater success in implementing all resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

May the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Mongolia be fruitfully developed and everlasting!

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign affairs minister of the MPR.

PRC CHARGES INVOLVING BORDER INCIDENTS DISMISSED

BK131054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi, July 13 (AFP) -- Vietnam today dismissed charges by China that it was responsible for incidents at their common border yesterday. An authoritative Vietnamese source called the accusations "the usual Chinese allegations."

The Chinese official press today said that Hanoi troops launched an offensive in the southern Chinese province of Yunnan early yesterday but were later beaten back by Chinese border guards.

However the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) yesterday accused Chinese gunners of shelling the Vietnamese border province of Ha Tuyen, facing Yunnan, earlier this week, killing or wounding several civilians.

On June 14, Hanoi said its forces defeated a Chinese regiment and a battalion after re-taking three hills which it said had been occupied by the Chinese since April 2.

Fresh border incidents broke out in early April as Hanoi was launching its annual dry season offensive against the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia.

THAI CHARGES ON DOWNING OF PLANE REJECTED

BK121502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1440 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Thai authorities recently reported the downing of a Thai L-19 military plane over the Thai-Kampuchean border, and held Vietnam responsible for this incident.

VNA is authorized to make a statement rejecting such a slander and pointing out that this is merely an allegation aimed at covering up the successive dispatch of naval, air, and artillery forces by the Thai authorities to carry out violations and shellings of the PRK's territory to help the Pol Pot remnants and their accomplices oppose and sabotage the revival of the Kampuchean people.

The SRV fully supports all measures for self-defense of the PRK and demands that Thailand immediately put an end to these provocative acts.

ARMY PAPER SAYS ASEAN DEMANDS HINDER DIALOGUE

OW122311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [12 July] carries (Hien Dong's) article: "ASEAN's Demands Only Hinder Dialogue," which says: On 9 July, the regular conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries was held in Jakarta, Indonesia. It released a joint statement on the Kampuchean issue. It is regrettable that one finds nothing new in this statement. The statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference this time still reflects their distorted view of the actual situation in Kampuchea and their lack of understanding on the basic cause of the threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The statement also shows that the ASEAN countries are still entertaining old illusions about reversing the Kampuchean situation and restoring the Pol Pot genocidal regime which has been completely crushed by the Kampuchean people. With such an erroneous viewpoint and illusions, ASEAN, which has been unable to resolve anything relating to the Kampuchean issue over the past 5 years and more, will not now succeed in achieving its desired results.

The article then cites a number of ASEAN's demands such as that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, mentions its denial of the Kampuchean people's marvelous revival under the PRK Government's leadership, and affirms: The Indochinese countries' just stand and good-will attitude aimed at promoting dialogue with ASEAN countries on peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region are extremely clear. The path toward dialogue is correct and mutually beneficial. It is opening up, but has not been cleared at the necessary tempo. The responsibility lies with the ASEAN countries.

#### HANOI ON PRC, THAI STAND ON LAO REVOLUTION

OW130013 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Radio talk: "Thailand, China Join Hands in Undermining Lao Revolution"]

[Text] On 24 May this year Thai troops crossed the border and encroached upon Mai, Kang, and Savang villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province of Laos, and removed boundary markers 1-2 km inside Lao territory. One infantry regiment and one artillery division of the Thai troops that invaded these three villages forced local residents to fly the Thai national flag and ordered 790 Lao citizens to destroy their identification cards issued by the Lao Government. Riding roughshod over the people, the Thai troops raped women, abused children, and confined all men in temples.

Why did Thailand launch the invasion against Laos? The following facts will explain the question. On 4 May this year, the Chinese authorities sent a regiment of troops to the Lao-Chinese border. On 10 May a dozen tanks loaded with Chinese troops and weapons approached (Tong) village in Laos and at the same time bombarded hills 1450 and 1443 in Laos. On 23 May, the Chinese troops provoked an incident on the road between hill 823 and (Tong) village. On 24 and 25 May, a regiment of Thai troops invaded three Lao villages. It is noteworthy that Thai troops invaded Lao territory at the time Beijing was lavishing welcomes on U.S. President Reagan and Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Athit Kamlang-ek and when China was encroaching upon Vietnam's northern provinces of Ha Tuyen and Lang Son. These facts show that Thailand's invasion of the three Lao villages was not accidental but premeditated, and that it was a part of a conspiracy of joint military actions taken by Thailand and China with the support of the United States to oppose the Indochinese nations, a vain attempt to continue to drain the blood of the Indochinese peoples, intensify the situation in Southeast Asia, and undermine the trend for dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

In fact, the Chinese authorities premeditated their opposition to Laos for a long time. Exposing the Chinese scheme as early as 15 March 1979, France's LE MONDE pointed out: China's threat to Laos is reflected in, first, the dispatch of troops to the Lao border and, second, its support for Lao reactionaries such as (Wang Fa). The Chinese authorities recruited a number of Lao people from the refugee camps in northwestern Thailand, trained them in Kunming, and secretly sent them back to Laos to carry out sabotage activities against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.



On 20 June, India's THE PATRIOT also exposed the scheme of China and Thailand. Recent actions taken by China and Thailand against Laos indicate that the United States and China regard Laos as a new target of their strategy in Southeast Asia and a base for intensifying the situation in the region, (?buffering conflicts between Thailand and Laos), and serving Lao reactionaries in their sabotage activities against Laos.

Although the Chinese authorities have time and again declared that they pursue a policy of friendly and good-neighborly relations, their actions have revealed the nature of their conspiracy. The aforementioned incidents in Lao territory indicate that China is the culprit behind the Thai invasion of the three Lao villages and that the U.S. imperialists are the backstage boss of Thailand, which is used by China to undermine the revolution of the Lao and the Kampuchean peoples.

LEADERS GREET SAO TOME ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK121022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jul 84

["Text" of 11 July message by Truong Chinh, SRV Council of State chairman, and Pham Van Dong, SRV Council of Ministers chairman, to Manuel Pinto da Costa, president and prime minister of Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe]

[Text] His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe:

On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence day of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, we convey to you and, through you, to the liberation movement and the people and Government of Sao Tome and Principe our warm greetings.

Over the past years the people of Sao Tome and Principe, under the leadership of the liberation movement and the Government of Sao Tome and Principe led by Your Excellency, have scored many glorious achievements in the cause of national construction and defense. The Vietnamese people are very pleased to see these achievements and sincerely wish the people of Sao Tome and Principe greater successes in maintaining peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in Africa and the world.

May the militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries be increasingly consolidated and developed. We wish Your Excellency good health. Please accept our respectful salutations.

[Dated] Hanoi, 11 July 1984

[Signed] Truong Chinh, SRV Council of State Chairman; Pham Van Dong, SRV Council of Ministers chairman

PRK AGRICULTURAL GROUP VISITS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

OW111814 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture led by Minister Kong Samol has paid a visit to Vietnam. It was received by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Tien Trinh, minister of aquatic products, and Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture.

A protocol on agricultural cooperation and mutual assistance for 1984 was signed on July 9 by Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu and Minister Kong Samol. The delegation toured various agricultural institutions and cooperatives in Hanoi. It left on July 10.

STUDENTS WIN PRIZES AT MOSCOW ATHLETIC EVENT

OW111820 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11 -- All the seven members of the Vietnamese team were prize winners at the fifth International Russian Olympiad (INRO) held in Moscow from June 21-30. All told, they won six gold medals and one silver.

Nguyen Phu Vinh, 11, a 5th-form student of the experimental school under the Institute of Educational Sciences, was one of the highest-rating contestants of the Olympiad. This year's INRO drew 300 contestants from nearly 50 countries.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ADDRESSES MEETING ON WOMEN CADRES

OW121241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] The party Organization Department held a meeting recently in Hanoi, attended by some 150 leaders of party departments, ministers, and secretaries of provincial and city party committees, to discuss the implementation of Directive No 44 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on a number of urgent issues in the work concerning women cadres. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and director of the Central Committee's Organization Department, and Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union, attended.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam expounded on the spirit of Directive No 44 and assessed the situation concerning women cadres and women cadres' work in the past. He affirmed the achievements and contributions made by women while noting the shortcomings and difficulties in women cadres' work that must be quickly remedied and satisfactorily resolved. He cited a number of policies and measures aimed at developing the women's force in a manner compatible with the potential and great role of women in the cause of the revolution.

He stressed: Implementing this directive correctly contributes significantly not only to the party's general line and policies but also realistically to the liberation of women, toward successfully achieving equality between the sexes and ensuring the working people's right of collective mastery.

Comrade Le Duc Binh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, introduced the main contents of the directive and clarified a number of issues on the policy of assigning, employing, fostering, and training the contingent of women cadres. In the future the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee will draw up a plan in coordination with the various sectors, party committee echelons, and regional administrations to satisfactorily guide and organize the implementation of Directive No 44 of the Secretariat. It will select two units with many women in them working at the central level, one located in a province and one in a city, to serve as models whose experience in implementing this directive will be expanded throughout the whole country.

KBL, OPPOSITION MEET TO DISCUSS BATASAN RULES

HK130807 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] and opposition leaders have met to discuss house rules for the Batasan, which begins regular sessions on July 23d. For details on that story, here's Mark de la Cruz:

[Begin recording] KBL and opposition Batasan leaders [words indistinct] the formal opening of the regular Batasan session on July 23d and [words indistinct] rules of the assembly. The meeting was chaired jointly by KBL Assemblyman Fernando Veloso of Samar and UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Assemblyman Edmundo Cea from Camarines Sur. The two sides agreed to form a smaller permanent working committee for ironing out the remaining differences on two major questions: The composition of the Batasan committee and the proposed restoration of the privilege hour.

The KBL stand is for the majority party to control 60 percent of the membership of the committee, 30 percent for the coalition of opposition assembly, and 10 percent for the NP-Roy [Nacionalista Party -- Assemblyman Jose Roy] wing, the independents, and the sectoral representatives. Apart from these, the KBL and opposition Batasan leaders had approved in principle the [words indistinct] of the Batasan [words indistinct] and the house rules. [end recording]

MARCOS ORDERS DIPLOMATS TO PROMOTE COUNTRY

HK100822 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] President Marcos has called on officials and members of the foreign service to exert stronger efforts to publicize the Philippines' trading network abroad. The president said that all diplomatic missions, particularly ambassadors and their assistants, should mount a more aggressive and positive campaign to promote the country's economic potential while stressing the country's political stability and its role in helping to maintain peace in the region.

The president pointed out that even before he issued this directive some ambassadors had already been promoting the country's products and opening new trading markets abroad. He urged foreign service personnel to generate more business for the government. In this connection, he ordered the Foreign Affairs Ministry to work in concert with the Office of Media Affairs, both locally and abroad, and to plan a balanced program of information that will highlight the government's new diplomatic campaign.

AGRAVA FACT-FINDING BOARD HEARS NEW WITNESS

OW121215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, July 12 (AFP) -- A Bible-school teacher today disputed the testimony of a business executive who claimed he saw alleged communist assassin Rolando Galman shoot Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Rodante Veluz, 27, told the board probing the August 21 assassination at Manila Airport that he met the executive about two weeks after the murder and that Augusto Floresca, who said he was at the airport during the incident, never said he saw the actual shooting. He said Mr. Floresca, marketing manager of a multinational paint firm's local branch, instead recalled that Mr. Galman was loitering below Mr. Aquino's plane and mingling with soldiers on the tarmac before the shooting.

The board went out of seclusion to hear Mr. Veluz. It closed its public hearings Friday to analyze the evidence it gathered in the last eight months, but said it still welcomed witnesses.



In another development, the board said it had ruled out a planned exhumation of Mr. Aquino's body to make further tests after his family opposed it.

Mr. Veluz, testifying with a Bible by his side, said Mr. Floresca attended a party sometime around September 2-5 last year at the Floresca rooming house where Mr. Veluz was boarding, who played a tape recording of his recollections of the assassination. Mr. Veluz said he and other boarders of Mr. Floresca in the downtown Manila house listened to the recording and he "never said he saw the actual shooting, contrary to what he claimed before the board."

Mr. Floresca testified last month that he saw Mr. Galman shoot Mr. Aquino from behind on the tarmac as he was being escorted by soldiers, who in turn swiftly killed the alleged assassin. He said that at the time he was waiting for a flight to Brunei and was standing atop a flower box in the airport terminal. Mr. Floresca first made the statements last September 6 in a speech before a suburban Toastmasters Club, a group set up by professionals interested in improving their public-speaking skills.

Mr. Veluz said he remembered Mr. Floresca said a man in a blue uniform, later identified as Mr. Galman, was "roaming around the tarmac near the wheels of the China Airlines plane while freely mixing with the soldiers." "In the tape [recording], Floresca never mentioned anything about having seen the actual shooting of Mr. Aquino," Mr. Veluz added. Former Senator Aquino was killed after soldiers fetched him from the China Airlines jet and took him down a service stairway leading to the tarmac, where he and Mr. Galman were seen sprawled after a volley of gunfire.

Mr. Veluz said that in his opinion Mr. Floresca might not have seen anything because "he did not have any picture showing him perched on top of the flower box, looking down to the tarmac." He said Mr. Floresca showed pictures which failed to support his claim.

Meanwhile, a medico-legal expert today told a suburban club of professionals that he believed Mr. Aquino was shot on the tarmac and not while being escorted down an airport stairway.

According to a contrary theory, Mr. Aquino was shot by a soldier on the stairway and was supported by both arms to the tarmac where he was dumped. Constantino Nunez, a former government forensics officer now working as a consultant to several private hospitals, said Mr. Aquino's collar and back should have been bloodied and not "immaculate white" as published photographs showed. "If this bullet was inflicted while the late Senator Aquino was still descending the stairs, then you expect blood to spill and stain the collar and the lower portion of the back," he said. In a surprising testimony before the probe board last month, Dr. Nunez and a colleague raised the possibility that the supposed chin exit wound of a bullet that entered Mr. Aquino's nape was another entry wound. The objection of Mr. Aquino's widow Corazon to an exhumation of the late politician's body prevented computerized tests to confirm this, board sources said.

#### REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF MALABON STRIKE RIOT

##### Peace Restored at Factory

OW121309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, July 12 (AFP) -- Peace was restored today in a suburban garment factory where several strikers were allegedly killed by police in a bloody clash Monday, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported. Policemen and troopers assigned to guard the Artex factory in suburban Malabon town were withdrawn and only a mobile patrolcar was left while striking unionists continued their picket, the agency added.

The militant labor alliance to which the strikers' union belongs charged yesterday that police snipers prevented the workers from retrieving from a creek the bodies of four comrades slain in the Monday clash. Police officials, however, denied that any striker was killed, saying their men opened fire only after the strikers shot first with homemade shotguns.

The alliance said hundreds of the factory's employees picketed the plant as their lawyers formed a committee which includes churchmen and human-rights advocates to investigate the clash. Peace has now been restored at the factory, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the top opposition combine, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), denounced the use of "unnecessary force and violence" against the workers as well as student demonstrators. UNIDO President Salvador Laurel appealed for maximum restraint by the government. "Students and other sectors are not armed and there is no reason for the use of armalites and other weapons that maim or kill brother Filipinos", he said.

Some 3,000 student marchers were dispersed with tear gas and truncheons by police near the downtown official residence of President Ferdinand Marcos Friday. They have scheduled another march to the presidential palace tomorrow to seek a meeting with Mr. Marcos to discuss the economic and political problems of the country.

#### Authorities To Investigate

HK120955 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Authorities will conduct an investigation into the violent rally Monday at the Artex Company in Malabon. Northern Police Chief Celestino Rosca said disciplinary action will be taken against any policeman who abused his authority in that rally. That rally ended in a clash between the strikers and police, causing injuries to scores of people on both side. Word also went around that some people were killed but this has been denied by Brigadier General Rosca:

[Begin Rosca recording in Tagalog] When we received the reports, we went to the hospitals but found only live casualties. We went to Malabon to check into the occurrence and we looked all over the place but we didn't find anything. What I cannot understand is, with all the reports about six dead, why we never found any dead victims. All I can say about these people who spread such stories, please don't ruin us in this way. [end recording]

Police Chief Celestino Rosca added that, while disciplinary action will be taken against any policeman who exceeded his authority in the Artex rally, charges will also be filed against the strikers who attacked the police keeping pickets in place. Sixty-one police officers were reported injured in the clash. The strikers suffered 31 men wounded. Among the wounded was Police Lieutenant Hector Querante who was leading the platoon of police to the Malabon rally. Querante said that as far as he knew, the strikers started the trouble.

[Begin Querante recording in Tagalog] If they had only known initially, at the start of the operation, they would have known that the trouble did not begin with us. Our side is in the clear -- we used maximum tolerance. They really prepared for it. All those residents of the houses nearby began to pitch in. You could see what was happening.

One of my Metrocom companions was hit with a hollow cement block. Where did this come from? If those people in the nearby houses had not cooperated, we would not have had trouble. There were even slingshots. Where did all those stones come from? They prepared all that. Along the road, on the houses, they used firearms and [word indistinct]. [end recording]

The recognized labor union of the Artex firm, the Bagong Buhay [New Life] labor group backs up the police statement that the trouble was instigated by the strikers who are members of another labor union. Bagong Buhay Union President Consuelo Mallari said mayhem erupted when the strikers threw acid on the government troopers.

[Begin Mallari recording in Tagalog] A man started hurling muriatic acid at one of the soldiers, so the soldier shouted to the fireman to hose him down as he was burning up. So while the fireman was hosing down the Metrocom man, people thought that they were beginning to be attacked by the military but in reality it was the strikers who began by throwing liquid with chillies and muriatic acid. And then they started stoning the soldiers. If the military had not arrived, we would have been attacked because the strikers were shouting that they would fight to the death. [end recording]

#### Strike Sympathizers Rally

HK120928 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Some 200 sympathizers of the strikers at the Artex Development Corporation in Malabon rallied in front of the Malabon police station yesterday [11 July]. The group was led by (Jun Belmonte), the Laban candidate for assemblyman from Navotas, Malabon, who lost in the last election. The group condemned the firing on the strikers by the police.

A rally was also held at the northern police district headquarters where leaders complained to officials about the violent methods used by the antiriot police who reportedly allowed scabs to penetrate the picket line at the company.

Meanwhile the police have been checking the homes of the strikers who were reported to have been killed during the recent clash.

#### STUDENTS, OTHERS PLAN 13 JULY MARCH TO MARCOS

#### Mayor Issues Permit

HK130942 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing today issued a permit for the rally to be staged this afternoon by students and other groups near Malacanang. The demonstrators however objected to the area designated by the Manila Police Department. The area designated for the rally is the corner of Claro M. Recto Avenue and Legarda Street in Sampaloc, near the Mendiola Bridge which the demonstrators want to cross.

Agapito "Butz" Aquino, who represents the demonstrators, said the participants want to cross Mendiola Bridge because it has become a symbolic place of student protests in the past. Bagatsing invited Aquino to City Hall for a dialogue with Western Police District Superintendent Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera regarding the site of the rally. The assembly was scheduled to be held from 2 to 5 p.m. today.



## Police, Military on Red Alert

HK130817 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in Tagalog 2230 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] All elements of the western police district and the military have been put on red alert in preparation for the rally today [13 July] that is being mounted by various organizations at the Mendiola Bridge near Malacanang Palace. The decision to declare red alert was made by authorities in anticipation of trouble after a dialogue yesterday [11 July] between officials of the Manila police and leaders of the participating organizations. The dialogue, which took place at the western police district headquarters, was initiated by Butz Aquino, Bobby Tanada, and Bobby Olalia, members of the 1 May Movement, who asked to be allowed to gather at the Mendiola Bridge, which is historically meaningful as the site of violent demonstrations before martial law was declared in 1972.

In view of the fact that similar trouble is expected, Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera turned down the request by the organization's leaders, saying that the situation would become untenable if the demonstrators massed on the bridge. Cabrera added that he has recommended to city hall that a permit be granted for the rally. Rally leaders, however, have said that they would go on with their march from City Hall regardless of whether or not they obtained a permit.

In preparation for the event, Cabrera has ordered the deployment of plainclothes and uniformed policemen at strategic places so as to meet any eventuality. He gave assurances that his men would act strictly within the law.

RAMOS DENIES POLICE TO BLAME FOR MISSING STUDENTS

HK120957 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary -- Integrated National Police] Chief Fidel Ramos has cautioned against blaming the police for the alleged disappearance of 47 students after two weeks of rallies. General Ramos said military and police authorities have no hand in the reported disappearances.

[Begin recording] Well, they are trying to say that they are missing because of police and military action in dispersing the unruly demonstrators. I would say that this is completely [word indistinct]. But if they are missing because of their own voluntary acts, that is something that I do not know about. [end recording]

At the same time the PC-INP chief gave assurances that authorities would continue to exercise maximum restraint in dealing with demonstrators, even those without permits. But he also appealed to demonstrators to voice their sentiments and advance their cause within the limits of the law.

[Begin recording] Every person in this country is given the right to express dissent, and we in the military and in the police recognize that right. But [words indistinct] within certain limits, there are established for the purpose of maintaining an [words indistinct] in this country. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON ARMY CAMPAIGN AGAINST NPA IN LUZON

## Captured Officer Names Leaders

HK121134 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] A captured NPA commander has reportedly revealed the names of Communist Party leaders in southern Luzon who are orchestrating the infiltration of multisectoral organizations.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Fabian Ver says the revelations were made by Alden Palmones, alleged commander of an NPA Sparrow unit who was captured 9 July in Lucena City. According to Ver, Palmones named the communist leaders in charge of the infiltration as Juanito Rivera, Sotero Llamas, Alberto David, and Edmundo Jacob. Palmones also allegedly identified organizations infiltrated by subversives as the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy, or CORD, the August 21 Movement, or ATOM, and Justice for Aquino, Justice for All Movement.

#### 300 NPA Members Surrender

HK121208 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Three hundred NPA members pledged today their loyalty and support to the new republic. The pledge was made during surrender ceremonies at Buenavista in Agusan del Norte. The surrenderees took their oath of loyalty and support before Brigadier General Madrino Munoz, Recom [Regional Command] 10 commander. They cited the honest and sincere efforts of the government to improve their living conditions as the reason for their surrender.

#### More NPA Killed in Assaults

OW121231 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, July 12 (AFP) -- Army Rangers overran a communist training camp and killed five guerillas in a northern province, bringing to 58 the number of rebels killed in a government offensive in the area, Armed Forces spokesmen said today. The training camp in Sagada town in the Cordillera mountains was believed to be the operations base of a Roman Catholic priest, Father Conrado Balweg, who leads a band of New People's Army guerrillas, the spokesmen said.

The regional military commander reportedly said no army men were hurt in the incident in Mountain Province, one of the four Cordillera provinces.

Fr. Balweg, who has a 200,000 (10,500 dollars) pesos reward on his head and is among the top ten in the Philippine Military's "order of battle" list, was not in the camp when it was stormed by the Rangers, the spokesmen said. The military says he leads a 600-man guerilla force now in the second week of a siege by two composite army battalions and Scout Rangers in the NPA mountain stronghold. The government yesterday said it had killed 53 rebels.

Meanwhile, military sources said NPA guerillas killed a town mayor in the neighboring Abra Province in a road ambush yesterday.

Lagangilang Town Mayor Jesus Villamor was waylaid in Ayum town while on his way to the provincial capital, the sources said.

In Baguio City, capital of the mountain region, a student who had arrived from one of the towns under siege denied military reports saying they had killed at least 51 rebels in the Cordillera offensive. The student, who asked that he not be named for fear of military reprisals, told reporters that contrary to the reports, a June 26 clash instead resulted in the death of five government troopers.

A team of newsmen who visited the area last week confirmed there had been sporadic encounters between the NPA and army men, but said they were not able to check the military's claims of guerilla casualties. They also confirmed military aircraft had dropped an undetermined number of bombs and strafed different areas of Tinglayan town, the center of the Army offensive.

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